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FOREWORD

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the Department of Interior, is charged with the management, development, and protection of 470 million acres of public land throughout the United States. As the Federal Government's mineral leasing agency, BLM has administrative responsibility for public mineral resources on an additional 370 million acres under other federal, state and privately-owned surface.

These public assets are a major source of the natural resources necessary to assure the nation's continued social and economic growth.

In 1976, the 94th Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) which endows BLM with the legislative authority necessary to manage the public lands and resources under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. This monumental piece of legislation replaces many outmoded laws, streamlines the administrative system of our public lands and offers many new perspectives in public land management.

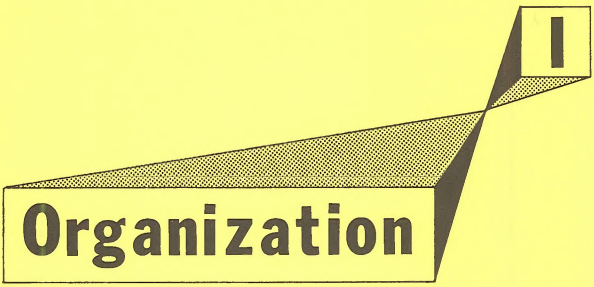
Some of the most significant thrusts of FLPMA include a requirement that management decisions must be based on land use planning and public involvement. The Act establishes the policy that public lands will be retained in federal ownership, unless national interests indicate otherwise. The Bureau is given law enforcement authority in order to protect public land resources. FLPMA also requires the recordation of mining claims on public lands with BLM, provides for new schedules of disbursement of mineral and grazing fees, and requires a complete review of roadless areas for possible inclusion in the wilderness system.

In Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, BLM is applying the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to about 8.5 million acres of surface and more than 50 million subsurface mineral acres in the three-state area.

BLM programs and activities in Montana and the Dakotas are administered through a State Office in Billings, four District Offices in Lewistown, Butte, Miles City, Mont., and Dickinson,

N.D. The District Offices are further divided into Resource Areas some of which are detached from the District headquarters.

This publication provides current information concerning BLM programs and activities in Montana, North and South Dakota. The Montana State Office of Public Affairs sincerely hopes it answers your questions. Further information may be obtained from any BLM office.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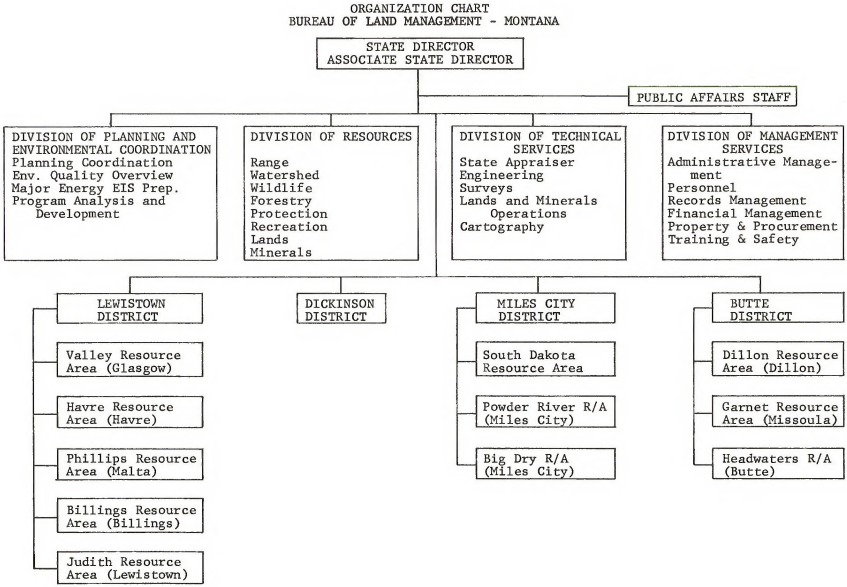
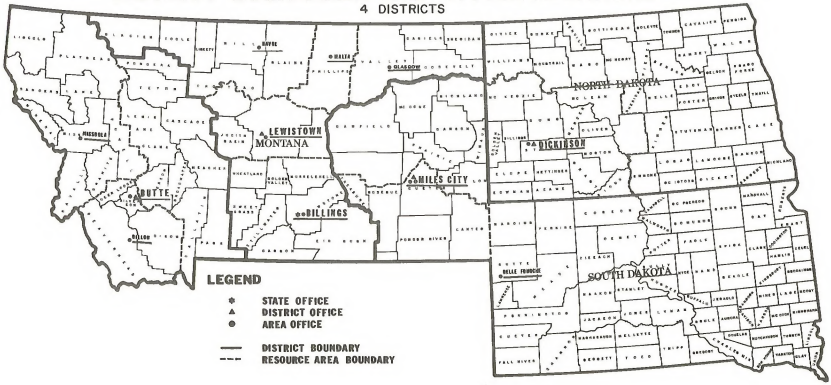
Organization


ORGANIZATION CHART
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - MONTANA
STATE DIRECTOR
ASSOCIATE STATE DIRECTOR
PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION
Planning Coordination
Env. Quality Overview
Major Energy EIS Prep.
Program Analysis and Development
DIVISION OF RESOURCES
Range
Watershed
Wildlife
Forestry
Protection
Recreation
Lands
Minerals
DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
State Appraiser
Engineering
Surveys
Lands and Minerals Operations
Cartography
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Administrative Management
Personnel
Records Management
Financial Management
Property & Procurement
Training & Safety
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
Valley Resource Area (Glasgow)
Havre Resource Area (Havre)
Phillips Resource Area (Malta)
Billings Resource Area (Billings)
Judith Resource Area (Lewistown)
DICKINSON DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
South Dakota Resource Area
Powder River R/A (Miles City)
Big Dry R/A (Miles City)
BUTTE DISTRICT
Dillon Resource Area (Dillon)
Garnet Resource Area (Missoula)
Headwaters R/A (Butte)

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND OFFICE LOCATIONS

4 DISTRICTS



BLM OFFICES IN MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Miles City District Office
George Neuberg, District Manager
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, MT 59301 Telephone: 232-4331

South Dakota Resource Area
Billy McIlvain, Area Manager
310 Roundup St.
Belle Fourche, SD 57717 Telephone: 892-2526

Powder River Resource Area
Robert Bennett, Area Manager
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, MT 59301 Telephone: 232-4331

Big Dry Resource Area
Don Nelson, Area Manager
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, MT 59301 Telephone: 232-4331

Lewistown District Office
John Fields, District Manager
P.O. Drawer 1160
Lewistown, MT 59457 Telephone: 538-7461

Valley Resource Area
626 Third Ave., North
Glasgow, MT 59230 Telephone: 228-4316

Havre Resource Area
Donald Ryan, Area Manager
Drawer 911
Havre, MT 59501 Telephone: 265-9051

Phillips Resource Area
Charles Dahlen, Area Manager
P.O. Box B
Malta, MT 59538 Telephone: 654-1240

Billings Resource Area
Bud Brown, Area Manager
801 E. Main St.
Billings, MT 59101 Telephone: 657-6262

Judith Resource Area
Bill Cutler, Area Manager
P.O. Drawer 1160
Lewistown, MT 59457 Telephone: 538-7461

Butte District Office
Jack McIntosh, District Manager
P.O. Box 308
Butte, MT 59701 Telephone: 723-6561

Dillon Resource Area
Harry Cosgriff, Area Manager
P.O. Box 1048
Dillon, MT 59725 Telephone: 683-2337

Garnet Resource Area
Darrell Sall, Area Manager
P.O. Box 4227
Missoula, MT 59801 Telephone: 329-3686

Headwaters Resource Area
Dave Pickett, Area Manager
P.O. Box 308
Butte, MT 59701 Telephone: 723-6561

Dickinson District Office
District Manager, Charles Steele
P.O. Box 1229 Pulver Hall
Dickinson, ND 58601 Telephone: 225-9148

AREA OF STATES

STATE	LAND		INLAND WATER		TOTAL	
	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres
Montana	145,587	93,175,680	1,551	992,640	147,138	94,168,320
North Dakota	69,273	44,334,720	1,392	890,880	70,665	45,225,600
South Dakota	75,955	48,611,200	1,092	698,880	77,047	49,310,080

COMPARISON OF FEDERALLY-OWNED LAND WITH TOTAL ACREAGE OF STATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

State	Surface Acreage Owned by the Federal Government			Acreage Not Owned by Fed. Gov't.	Acreage of State	Percent Owned by Gov't
	Public Domain*	Acquired by Other Methods**	Total			
Montana	25,189,794	2,475,794	27,665,588	65,605,451	93,271,040	29.6%
N. Dakota	209,122	2,111,779	2,320,901	42,131,578	44,452,480	5.2%
S. Dakota	1,600,313	1,695,698	3,296,011	45,585,908	48,881,920	6.7%

* Original Public Domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the government in exchange for public lands or for timber on public lands. Public Domain lands in Montana are administered by BLM, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Park Service.

**Lands were also acquired by the Federal Government under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1937, through Congressional appropriation and through purchase by the Department of Defense.

OWNERSHIP BY ACREAGE

Miles City District

Planning Unit	Subsurface*	Acreage (000's) Public	State	Private	Other	Total
Big Dry Resource Area						
Musselshell	217	153	17	180		350
Haxby	487	244	30	308		582
McCone	188	172	22	229		423
North Rosebud		152	106	1,452		1,710
Kinsey	116	60	24	359	10	453
Jordan	867	100	108	1,311		1,519
Circle	635	36	68	1,114		1,218
North Prairie	785	258	33	222		513
South Prairie		178	24	153		355
Baker	464	220	99	1,149		1,468
Richland-Glendive	1,229	50	149	2,083		2,282
Wibaux	414	96	64	902	1	1,063
TOTAL	4,402	1,719	744	9,462	11	11,936
Powder River Resource Area						
Box Elder		719	195	1,591	4	2,509
Custer		164	48	805		1,017
Coalwood	392	32	57	828		917
Ekalaka		18	33	481	87	619
South Rosebud	271	48	53	927		1,028
Decker-Birney	627	79	48	618	153	898
Treasure	25	12	37	572	17	638
TOTAL	1,315	1,072	471	5,822	261	8,626
South Dakota Resource Area						
Big Bend		32	7	148	2	189
Newell		12	2	27		41
Center of Nation		122	23	241		386
Ft. Meade		8				8
Exemption		5		17		22
West River		98				98
East River		3				3
TOTAL		280	32	433	2	747

* Information still being collected on subsurface acreage.

Lewistown District

Planning Unit	Subsurface*	Acreage (000's) Public	State	Private	Other	Total
Valley Resource Area						
Opheim		12	52	340		404
Rock Creek		340	50	111		501
Grassland		55	59	50	3	167
Glasgow		58	32	413		503
Sagehen		236	17	38		291
Willow Creek		312	21	53		386
Medicine Lake		5	417	1,752	1,364	3,538
TOTAL		1,018	648	2,757	1,367	5,790
Phillips Resource Area						
Whitewater		412	56	486		954
Big Bend		24	25	354		403
Alkali		102	35	342		479
Beaver Creek		217	25	169		411
U1 Bend		289	20	137		446
Little Rockies		28		2		30
Zortman		13	17	107		137
TOTAL		1,085	178	1,597		2,860
Havre Resource Area						
Big Flat	231	92	31	463		586
Chinook	188	149	34	391		574
Chief Joseph	228	17	74	691		782
South Bear Paw		242	18	90	6	356
Triangle	346	172	499	4,817	204	5,692
TOTAL	993	672	656	6,452	210	7,990
Billings Resource Area						
Bighorn		92	10	94	101	297
Red Lodge		114	15	203		332
Yellowstone		32	244	6,981		7,257
West Musselshell	66	10	121	1,452	87	1,670
Bull Mountains	378	193	101	1,195		1,489
TOTAL	444	441	491	9,925	188	11,045

*Information still being collected on subsurface acreage.

Lewistown District (Continued)

Planning Unit	Subsurface*	Acreage (000's) Public	State	Private	Other	Total
Judith Resource Area						
Petroleum		330	62	602	3	997
Belt Mountains		17	165	1,122	401	1,705
Fergus		438	204	2,095	22	2,759
TOTAL		785	431	3,819	426	5,461

Dickinson District

Planning Unit	Subsurface*	Acreage (000's) Public	State	Private	Other	Total
West River Resource Area						
Mercer	168	.5	15	616	79	710.5
Dunn	433	16	26	1,025	264	1,331
Stark	168		6	835	2	843
Billings	473	.6	31	361	336	728.6
Slope	448		24	622	139	785
Bowman	250	33	29	683	3	748
Hettinger	243		10	716		726
Adams	109	.1	17	616	.1	633.2
Golden Valley	240	2	29	521	96	648
Morton	75	1	18	1,211	14	1,244
Grant	100	.6	33	1,025	11	1,069.6
McKenzie	1,451	2	63	1,080	674	1,819
McLean	134	.6	21	1,203	265	1,489.6
Burleigh	44	.9	28	1,019	24	1,071.9
Sioux	7		24	389	312	725
Oliver	96	.1	9	458		467.1
TOTAL	4,439	57.4	383	12,380	2,219.1	15,039.5
East River Resource Area						
Williams	501	1	38	1,265	63	1,367
Divide	283	2	21	804	10	837
Burke	91		16	673	33	722
Kenville	18	.1	2	541	25	568.1
Bottineau	6		3	1,066	23	1,092
McHenry	23	3	22	1,151	42	1,218
Ward	114	.3	11	1,283	22	1,316
Montrail	309	1	32	1,100	96	1,229
Sheridan	56	.4	26	605	12	643.4
North Dakota East TOTAL		Not Calculated				

*Information still being collected on subsurface acreage.

Butte District

Planning Unit	Subsurface*	Acreage (000's) Public	State	Private	Other	Total
Garnet Resource Area						
Blackfoot	7	86	13	202		301
Hoodoo	21	41	8	293		342
Philipsburg	17	22	4	94		120
Salmon Lake	1	1	44	130	4	179
Avon	6	1			250	251
TOTAL	52	151	69	719	254	1,193
Headwaters Resource Area						
East Slope	34	18	62	328		408
Gates of the Mountains	30	27	19	260		306
Marysville	54	29	14	179		222
Jefferson	117	98	36	398		532
Broadwater	92	67	28	416	34	545
Three Forks	16	10	86	708		804
Teton River	175	18			2,559	2,577
Cascade	44	21	65	745	117	948
Meagher	65	10	88	967	460	1,525
Park	40	11	33	837	800	1,681
TOTAL	667	309	431	4,838	3,970	9,548
Dillon Resource Area						
Rochester	214	179	27	219		425
Madison River	80	39	50	501		590
Ruby River	248	154	93	394		641
Dillon West	253	278	63	223		564
Tendoy Mountains	126	113	25	62		200
Blacktail	298	208	109	190		507
Centennial	103	77			130	207
Big Hole	6	6	41	245	1	293
TOTAL	1,328	1,054	408	1,834	131	3,427

*Information still being collected on subsurface acreage.

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE
JURISDICTION OF THE BLM
MONTANA

Butte District:

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Beaverhead	661,547	Meagher	10,381
Broadwater	66,739	Missoula	25,145
Cascade	25,556	Park	13,376
Deer Lodge	5,846	Pondera	1,328
Gallatin	8,611	Powell	78,170
Jefferson	96,114	Ravalli	40
Lewis & Clark	63,287	Silver Bow	45,413
Lincoln	1	Teton	16,956
Madison	257,265	Granite	47,493

District Total: 1,423,268

Lewistown District:

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Glacier	1,083	Judith Basin	14,071
Toole	28,111	Petroleum	337,650
Liberty	7,046	Wheatland	2,195
Hill	14,370	Golden Valley	8,275
Blaine	459,310	Musselshell	104,686
Phillips	1,101,197	Sweet Grass	16,566
Valley	1,022,971	Stillwater	5,750
Daniels	200	Yellowstone	85,802
Sheridan	300	Carbon	207,148
Roosevelt	4,635	Big Horn	27,208
Chouteau	111,999		
Fergus	360,657		

District Total: 3,921,230

Miles City District:

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Garfield	516,574	Fallon	121,906
McCone	202,696	Custer	341,997
Richland	52,902	Carter	512,745
Dawson	67,171	Powder River	258,324
Prairie	450,735	Rosebud	233,650
Wibaux	25,882	Treasure	11,884

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Bon Homme	58	Jackson	427
Brule	551	Jones	83
Buffalo	13	Lawrence	4,918
Butte	145,891	Lincoln	70
Campbell	361	Lyman	192
Charles Mix	176	Meade	35,407
Clay	11	Pennington	17,482
Coddington	3	Perkins	9,227
Custer	3,900	Potter	40
Fall River	6,823	Roberts	24
Gregory	172	Stanley	16,824
Haakon	1,400	Sully	166
Harding	29,880	Union	1,784
Hughes	55	Yankton	359

M. C. District Total: 3,072,763

NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	ACREAGE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Adams	80	Logan	523
Barnes	5	McHenry	3,233
Benson	9	McIntosh	213
Billings	680	McKenzie	1,629
Bowman	32,808	McLean	599
Burleigh	1,015	Mercer	459
Cavalier	160	Morton	236
Divide	1,666	Mountrail	1,117
Dunn	15,989	Oliver	112
Eddy	54	Pierce	166
Emmons	599	Renville	78
Golden Valley	2,358	Sheridan	378
Grand Forks	40	Stutsman	80
Grant	604	Towner	14
Kidder	1,520	Walsh	11
		Ward	266
		Williams	1,401

District Total: 68,102

Montana Total: 8,140,964
North Dakota Total: 68,102
South Dakota Total: 276,297

Grand Total: 8,485,363 Acres

FY 1978 BLM BUDGET

MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA

The FY78 Operating Budget for BLM resource management in the three states totals $12,405,600.

Our allocations are planned heavily toward manpower. Of the $12.4 million grand total, $9 million is to fund 460 full-time employees and about 330 seasonal employees. The balance, or about $3.4 million, is committed to on-the-ground project development, contracting for professional services and for routine operating costs.

BLM's budget for Montana and the Dakotas has grown significantly in the past five years. Current allocations are approximately twice the 1974 level. Increases have come primarily to support major efforts now well underway in both the energy (coal, oil, and gas) and range management programs.

The BLM FY78 Operating Budget for Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota is as follows:

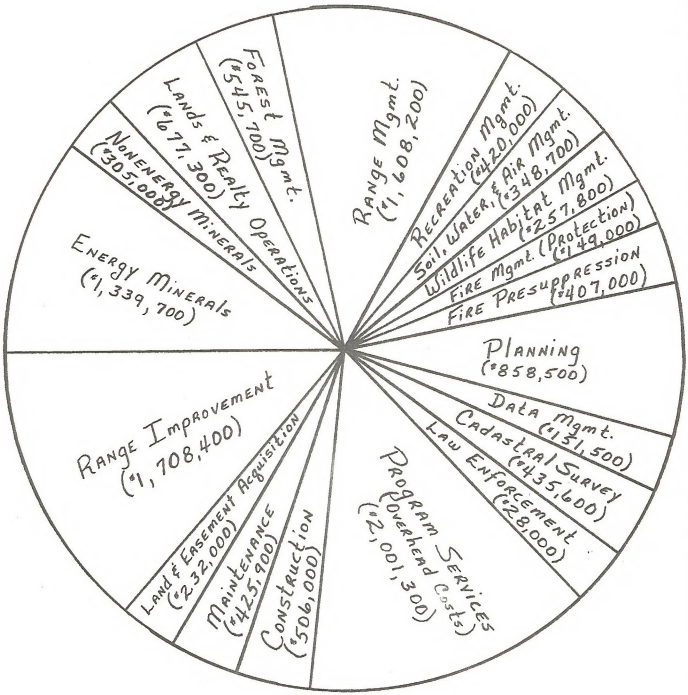
Program	Budget
Energy Minerals	1,339,700
Nonenergy Minerals	305,000
Lands and Realty Operations	677,300
Forest Management	545,700
Range Management	1,608,200
Recreation Management	420,000
Soil, Water, and Air Management	348,700
Wildlife Habitat Management	257,800
Fire Management (Protection)	149,000
Fire Presuppression	407,000
Planning	858,500
Data Management	151,500
Cadastral Survey	435,600
Law Enforcement	28,000
Program Services (Overhead Costs)	2,001,300
Construction of Roads, Recreational Facilities and Buildings	506,000
Maintenance of Roads, Recreational Facilities and Buildings	425,900
Land and Easement Acquisition (Including Land and Water Conservation Appropriations)	232,000
Range Improvement	1,708,400
Three State Total	12,405,600

These programs and their functions are defined in the program sections of this briefing book.

During FY77 BLM receipts for the three-state area were $20,317,835.31. BLM expenditures in FY77 totaled $10,827,874.00. Therefore, about $2 were returned to the Treasury for every $1 spent. Nationally, the Income/Expense ratio is $12-15 to $1 due primarily to the huge receipts from outer continental shelf oil and gas sales.

BLM OPERATING BUDGET

FY 1978



TOTAL = $12,405,600

II

Public Land Receipts

PUBLIC LAND RECEIPTS

The following legislation outlines the methods by which a portion of federal receipts from public lands and resources are returned to the states of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota and their counties.

1. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937

   This legislation authorized federal purchase of privately owned farmlands. Known as Land Utilization projects, these submarginal lands were incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of each farm owner. The Act relocated the owner and family elsewhere and retired the submarginal land from agricultural production. Various tracts of these "acquired" lands were then added piecemeal during the ensuing years to national parks, forests, grazing districts, or reserved for other purposes. About 2 million acres scattered throughout the western states were transferred to the Department of Interior for administration by BLM.

   Montana contains about 1.8 million acres of land acquired under this legislation. Ten counties in the state receive annual payments derived from 25 percent of the net revenues produced on these lands primarily from mineral leasing and grazing. North and South Dakota do not have any lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

2. Public Law 136 of August 31, 1951

   Authorizes payment to the states as their 5 percent share of proceeds from the sale of public lands and materials within the respective states for the fiscal year.

3. Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, Sec. 35

   Under this legislation, states receive a 50 percent share of bonuses, royalties and rentals received during the fiscal year from mineral leasing revenues. Prior to passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, states received a 37½ percent share.

4. Taylor Grazing Act of 1934

Payments to the state under the Taylor Grazing Act are authorized under two sections of this historic legislation. Under Section 10 of the Act, states receive a 12½ percent share of grazing fees collected inside grazing districts (Section 3 payments). Most grazing lands in Montana are within grazing districts.

For leases issued under Section 15, (lands outside grazing districts) states receive a 50 percent share of grazing fees collected outside organized grazing districts. All grazing lands in North and South Dakota are outside grazing districts.

5. Payment in Lieu of Taxes, Public Law 94-565, October 20, 1976

Section 1 of this legislation provides for annual payments in lieu of taxes to units of local government for certain federal lands within their boundaries. For the states of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota these payments are made direct to the counties.

Section 2 of this authority contains the formula by which the payments are computed.

Section 3 provides for an additional payment of 1 percent of the fair market value of lands added to the National Park and National Forest wilderness areas. The payments are made on October 1 each year.

The following charts show how range fees are distributed to the states, counties and U.S. Treasury before and after passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Section 3 Grazing Fees

Fee Year	Total Fee 1/	Fee Allocation Grazing Use Fee	Fee Allocation RI 2/	Fee Distribution U.S. Treas.	Fee Distribution State Share	Fee Distribution RI Fund
1975	1.00	.60	.40	.525	.075	.40
1976	1.51	.755	.755	.661	.094	.755
1977	1.51 3/			.566	.189	.755

Section 15 Grazing Fees

1975	1.00			.25	.50 5/	.25 6/
1976	1.51			.377	.755	.378
1977	1.51				.755	.755 7/

LU Lands Grazing Fees

1976	1.62	.755	.865	.566	County 4/ .189	.865

1/ Cents per Animal Unit Month (AUM).
2/ Section 3 (Taylor Grazing Act) amended on August 6, 1947, to provide for grazing and range improvement, two part fee. State received 12½% of grazing use fee.
3/ Distribution under Section 401 (b)(1) of Federal Land Policy and Management Act provides for 50% total fee to Range Improvement, 12½% of total fee to State Government and 37½% of total fee to U.S. Treasury.
4/ LU Lands - 25% of grazing use fee to counties.
5/ 50% all moneys collected under Section 15 to State.
6/ Taylor Grazing Act provided for 25% of all moneys collected to Range Improvement fund.
7/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act amended Taylor Grazing Act providing 50% total fee collected to Range Improvement fund. State share remained same.

BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

1977

	Montana	North Dakota	South Dakota
Mineral Leases and Permits	$13,494,401.63	$1,949,931.66	$664,651.64
Sale of Lands and Material			
Timber	119,576.28	- 0 -	8,068.01
Land	4,826.43	- 0 -	3,242.50
Sale of Material	1,582.42	- 0 -	- 0 -
Grazing, Section 3	1,204,821.39	- 0 -	- 0 -
Grazing, Section 15	276,523.21	16,421.05	125,890.02
Fees & Commissions	612,782.31	768,337.08	30,275.64
Right of Way	19,224.10	- 0 -	300.00
Rent of Land	1,526,690.23	59,038.00	3,357.00
Other	13,568.00	- 0 -	240.00
TOTAL	$17,273,996.00	$2,793,727.79	$836,024.81

ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS TO MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Mineral Leases (10/1/76 to 9/30/77)	$ 6,747,200.82	$ 974,965.83	$332,325.82
Sale of Land and Materials	5,039.41	- 0 -	452.42
Grazing, Section 3	150,602.28	- 0 -	- 0 -
Grazing, Section 15	138,261.61	8,210.53	62,945.01
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Receipt to 10 Montana Counties	386,028.84		
TOTAL	$7,427,132.96	$ 983,176.36	$395,723.25

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT-MONTANA

Payment of 25% Direct to Counties of the Net Receipts for Grazing and Mineral Leasing on Acquired Lands

Calendar Year 1975-77

County	CY75	CY76	CY77
Blaine	$30,696.12	$24,140.50	$43,908.30
Custer	9,542.02	9,927.63	15,254.75
Fallon	9,808.80	9,703.62	17,914.65
Fergus	12,694.43	10,860.80	16,413.23
Musselshell	13,696.00	21,794.59	21,168.65
Petroleum	21,620.31	21,211.27	29,160.45
Phillips	45,653.06	41,247.76	71,700.66
Prairie	56,550.12	47,027.96	88,511.52
Valley	47,449.18	48,696.17	68,004.54
Yellowstone	10,000.78	10,664.20	13,992.09
TOTAL	$257,710.82	$245,274.50	$386,028.84

Note: North and South Dakota do not have lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

PUBLIC LAW 136 OF 1951
5% of Net Proceeds Derived for Sale of Public Lands and Material Within the State

STATE	FY 76 & TQ	FY 77
Montana	$ 3,318.08	$ 5,039.42
North Dakota	-	-
South Dakota	44.45	452.41
TOTAL	$ 3,362.53	$ 5,491.83

SEMI-ANNUAL PAYMENTS UNDER SECTION 35
OF THE 1920 MINERAL LEASING ACT
(RECEIPTS PAID DIRECT TO STATE TREASURER)

Montana

County	7/1/76-9/30/76 (37.5% Share)	10/1/76-3/31/77 (50% Share)	4/1/77-9/30/77 (50% Share)
Beaverhead	28,865.94	66,396.25	68,920.50
Big Horn	109,632.37	231,087.50	224,738.07
Blaine	43,690.54	114,316.63	132,073.33
Broadwater	3,216.31	1,258.50	5,033.39
Carbon	80,590.54	228,614.89	216,021.16
Carter	59,906.76	81,776.14	171,741.94
Cascade	608.44	1,392.50	3,273.00
Chouteau	9,773.54	18,560.61	39,669.21
Custer	13,480.53	82,599.14	43,085.75
Daniels	464.00	2,359.75	1,075.00
Dawson	27,210.68	67,169.43	49,854.07
Fallon	207,310.87	354,807.68	491,599.89
Fergus	17,880.13	30,694.75	41,864.25
Gallatin	1,883.50	2,803.25	4,213.25
Garfield	37,194.87	92,141.68	64,742.02
Glacier	8,995.38	20,003.06	26,983.55
Golden Valley	415.37	1,224.75	5,448.50
Granite	785.99	2,680.88	3,749.63
Hill	27,776.22	22,850.89	32,170.79
Jefferson	----	225.00	----
Judith Basin	2,665.75	713.75	3,526.50
Lewis & Clark	5.00	682.25	2,190.61
Liberty	7,403.37	26,528.47	19,506.08
McCone	21,830.38	28,239.33	46,914.08
Madison	8,422.56	3,776.75	11,203.00
Meagher	520.50	750.00	2,286.25
Musselshell	3,205.17	17,416.32	21,520.41
Park	1,298.69	1,353.00	6,037.75
Petroleum	10,963.69	27,433.74	37,860.99
Phillips	50,896.95	160,713.56	175,863.22
Pondera	3,013.75	9,643.13	8,800.63
Powder River	338,905.52	927,560.51	686,107.50
Powell	424.35	2,112.62	5,316.00
Prairie	15,191.53	34,851.68	43,551.85
Richland	21,003.77	98,364.16	52,996.87
Roosevelt	2,156.22	2,193.75	2,884.13

County	7/1/76-9/30/76 (37.5% Share)	10/1/76-3/31/77 (50% Share)	4/1/77-9/30/77 (50% Share)
Rosebud	76,461.56	305,064.55	327,856.22
Sheridan	811.77	3,720.97	1,374.10
Silver Bow	1,588.50	395.00	2,316.00
Stillwater	4,085.13	7,168.50	6,530.50
Sweet Grass	5,441.00	18,785.00	10,112.00
Teton	10,702.57	16,198.50	16,597.33
Toole	25,963.56	53,644.95	69,284.80
Treasure	505.25	3,829.25	720.50
Valley	23,147.10	128,946.50	86,536.06
Wheatland	1,284.75	2,496.25	2,258.00
Wibaux	35,202.41	50,724.09	108,503.54
Yellowstone	977.68	3,960.25	2,058.25
Total	$1,380,655.44	$3,360,230.35	$3,386,970.46

SEMI-ANNUAL PAYMENTS UNDER SECTION 35
OF THE 1920 MINERAL LEASING ACT
(RECEIPTS PAID DIRECT TO STATE TREASURER)

North Dakota

County	7/1/76-9/30/76 (37.5% Share)	10/1/76-3/31/77 (50% Share)	4/1/77-9/30/77 (50% Share)
Adams	-----	-----	30.00
Billings	69,862.21	175,755.50	128,959.36
Bottineau	-----	19.50	-----
Bowman	49,435.41	-----	118,250.01
Burke	22.35	-----	67.65
Burleigh	-----	192.25	-----
Divide	20.00	368.34	50.50
Dunn	9,632.70	23,478.78	13,995.15
Emmons	-----	-----	56.50
Golden Valley	1,441.87	2,467.75	1,603.79
Grant	10.00	1,856.25	50.00
Hettinger	-----	200.00	-----
Kidder	50.00	120.00	387.50
McHenry	306.00	100.00	656.25
McKenzie	68,745.22	172,623.08	183,603.39
McLean	-----	291.75	107.50
Mercer	3,227.65	11,915.51	5,835.67
Morton	73.75	23.50	88.75
Mountrail	20.00	504.00	536.75
Oliver	-----	1,222.25	409.50
Pierce	-----	20.00	-----
Renville	79.40	49.75	20.00
Sheridan	-----	50.25	30.00
Slope	1,980.65	3,792.30	3,521.87
Stark	594.67	1,164.81	1,289.59
Ward	20.75	119.50	160.75
Williams	15,830.19	1,922.82	1,196.31
Total	$192,709.86	$514,059.03	$460,906.79

SEMI-ANNUAL PAYMENTS UNDER SECTION 35
OF THE 1920 MINERAL LEASING ACT
(RECEIPTS PAID DIRECT TO STATE TREASURER)

South Dakota

County	7/1/76-9/30/76 (37.5% Share)	10/1/76-3/31/77 (50% Share)	4/1/77-9/30/77 (50% Share)
Butte	28,373.94	81,623.75	31,460.75
Custer	3,689.50	927.00	3,401.50
Fall River	3,624.00	17,887.00	6,645.75
Haakon	3,128.69	-----	3,789.25
Harding	10,296.12	51,815.25	37,797.57
Jackson	1,091.57	-----	1,178.75
Lawrence	-----	275.25	-----
Meade	28,485.87	7,532.25	40,885.25
Pennington	24,237.69	1,243.25	28,157.00
Perkins	5,861.87	7,932.25	8,319.75
Stanley	524.82	754.50	699.75
Total	$109,314.07	$169,990.50	$162,335.32

PAYMENT UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT
UNDER SECTION 3 FOR FISCAL YEARS 1975-77
ANNUAL PAYMENT

MONTANA

FY75	FY76	FY77
$49,135.25	$67,354.68	$150,602.68

ANNUAL PAYMENT UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 6/28/34, DUE THE STATE UNDER SECTION 15

MONTANA

County	FY75	FY76	FY77
Beaverhead	$28,927.18	$36,754.15	$43,802.48
Big Horn	2,353.77	3,812.64	3,931.39
Blaine	-------	13.50	-------
Broadwater	496.06	594.87	922.43
Carbon	186.50	176.05	213.25
Carter	-------	-------	33.97
Cascade	1,107.76	1,100.35	1,701.40
Chouteau	9,589.26	1,004.93	14,024.31
Daniels	10.00	15.10	15.10
Deer Lodge	153.52	176.29	238.04
Fergus	769.68	1,175.38	1,211.73
Gallatin	557.44	293.02	918.16
Garfield	678.80	-------	6.04
Glacier	152.50	53.50	86.83
Golden Valley	33.00	33.00	54.07
Granite	1,688.09	2,377.11	2,354.07
Hill	893.56	1,039.46	1,226.31
Jefferson	-------	-------	926.74
Judith Basin	775.24	794.32	1,236.15
Lewis & Clark	3,359.50	4,447.41	4,499.84
Liberty	1,982.50	1,979.24	2,858.03
Madison	10,206.95	8,335.87	17,128.97
Meagher	981.00	1,015.95	1,569.78
Missoula	186.28	414.55	521.77
Musselshell	670.50	742.26	1,287.26
Park	879.00	1,019.09	1,370.57
Pondera	79.00	99.00	125.88
Powder River	176.00	222.71	243.87
Powell	1,317.63	1,845.33	1,757.00
Richland	6,803.32	9,921.18	9,942.04
Roosevelt	626.86	938.27	938.23
Rosebud	6,890.21	10,258.43	10,173.30
Sheridan	30.00	45.30	45.30
Silver Bow	15.50	5,164.25	65.57
Stillwater	496.02	715.10	763.11
Sweet Grass	1,152.00	1,437.03	2,030.00
Teton	863.00	1,010.41	1,262.87
Toole	2,646.71	2,368.04	3,666.56
Treasure	847.50	865.70	1,924.53
Valley	5.50	8.29	8.31
Wheatland	174.50	172.74	261.80
Wibaux	2,636.84	4,009.19	4,010.31
Yellowstone	464.00	505.34	757.72
TOTAL	$91,843.31	$115,954.35	$138,261.61

ANNUAL PAYMENT UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 6/28/34, DUE THE STATE UNDER SECTION 15

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	FY75	FY76	FY77
Aurora	-------	$255.00	-------
Brule	$65.00	98.16	$98.14
Butte	18,971.29	33,816.22	29,619.09
Campbell	36.00	54.36	54.36
Custer	42.00	691.47	493.76
Fall River	467.00	693.83	671.94
Gregory	8.00	32.16	24.16
Haakon	124.00	202.41	255.97
Harding	3,256.82	5,301.62	5,127.66
Hughes	6.00	9.06	9.06
Jackson	26.50	40.01	40.03
Lawrence	268.00	383.73	424.01
Meade	11,697.86	9,117.45	17,696.27
Pennington	1,697.27	4,469.14	3,689.15
Perkins	735.50	1,399.99	1,244.99
Stanley	2,295.00	3,494.77	3,496.41
TOTAL	$39,696.24	$60,059.38	$62,945.00

NORTH DAKOTA

County	FY75	FY76	FY77
Adams	-------	$7.54	-------
Billings	$91.50	138.15	$138.15
Bowman	2,863.00	4,295.59	5,189.59
Divide	5.00	7.56	7.56
Dunn	1,193.50	1,795.09	1,790.09
Eddy	8.00	12.08	12.08
Emmons	14.00	18.60	18.60
Golden Valley	262.00	395.62	395.62
Kidder	5.00	7.54	7.54
McHenry	272.50	387.33	423.57
McKenzie	20.50	36.99	36.99
Morton	6.00	9.06	9.06
Mountrail	45.50	85.79	68.71
Pierce	6.50	9.81	9.81
Sheridan	11.50	9.81	9.83
Williams	58.50	93.33	93.33
TOTAL	$4,863.00	$7,309.89	$8,210.53

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

MONTANA

COUNTY	SECTION I PAYMENT	SECTION III PAYMENT	GROSS PAYMENT
Beaverhead	255,133	91	255,224
Big Horn	23,661		23,661
Blaine	275,198		275,198
Broadwater	132,427		132,427
Carbon	310,315		310,315
Carter	83,740		83,740
Cascade	147,885		147,885
Chouteau	106,287		106,287
Custer	243,839		243,839
Daniels	140		140
Dawson	50,987		50,987
Deer Lodge	120,447		120,447
Fallon	80,503		80,503
Fergus	334,216		334,216
Flathead	447,426	7,611	455,037
Gallatin	487,049	23	487,072
Garfield	81,903		81,903
Glacier	298,415	10	298,425
Golden Valley	23,450		23,450
Granite	70,839		70,839
Hill	32,778		32,778
Jefferson	280,092		280,092
Judith Basin	127,569		127,569
Lake	76,148		76,148
Lewis & Clark	730,052		730,052
Liberty	16,964		16,964
Lincoln	179,130		179,130
Madison	244,657		244,657
McCone	133,363		133,363
Meagher	103,439		103,439
Mineral	64,681		64,681
Missoula	260,326		260,326
Musselshell	52,855		52,855
Park	370,011	74	370,085
Petroleum	31,503		31,503
Phillips	198,461		198,461
Pondera	79,018		79,018
Powder River	96,385		96,385
Powell	178,284	14	178,298
Prairie	43,261		43,261
Ravalli	439,940		439,940
Richland	32,874		32,874
Roosevelt	2,885		2,885
Rosebud	233,669		233,669

MONTANA (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	SECTION I PAYMENT	SECTION III PAYMENT	GROSS PAYMENT
Sanders	91,227		91,227
Sheridan	195		195
Silver Bow	167,631		167,631
Stillwater	133,433		133,433
Sweet Grass	137,122		137,122
Teton	196,711		196,711
Toole	30,870		30,870
Treasure	8,066		8,066
Valley	363,134		363,134
Wheatland	49,943		49,943
Wibaux	16,775		16,775
Yellowstone	53,719		53,719
TOTAL	8,831,031	7,823	8,838,854

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	SECTION I PAYMENT	SECTION III PAYMENT	GROSS PAYMENT
Adams	0	0	0
Barnes	4,631		4,631
Benson	0	0	0
Billings	33,270	13	33,283
Bottineau	0	0	0
Bowman	26,596		26,596
Burke	0	0	0
Burleigh	10,534		10,534
Cass	0	0	0
Cavalier	120		120
Dickey	0	0	0
Divide	1,245		1,245
Dunn	56,210		56,210
Eddy	0	0	0
Emmons	24,243		24,243
Foster	0	0	0
Golden Valley	31,935		31,935
Grand Forks	0	0	0
Grant	6,350		6,350
Griggs	1,133		1,133
Hettinger	0	0	0
Kidder	1,135		1,135
LaMoure	0	0	0
Logan	392		392
McHenry	2,750		2,750
McIntosh	160		160
McKenzie	63,988		63,988
McLean	121,396		121,396
Mercer	39,110	185	39,295
Morton	10,640		10,640
Mountrail	45,218		45,218
Nelson	0	0	0
Oliver	0	0	0
Pembina	0	0	0
Pierce	119		119
Ramsey	0	0	0
Ransom	24,388		24,388
Renville	0	0	0
Richland	16,242		16,242
Rolette	0	0	0
Sargent	362		362
Sheridan	15,042		15,042
Sious	22,019		22,019

NORTH DAKOTA (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	SECTION I PAYMENT	SECTION III PAYMENT	GROSS PAYMENT
Slope	22,019		22,019
Stark	13,836		13,836
Steele	1,693		1,693
Stutsman	102		102
Towner	6,641		6,641
Traill	0	0	0
Walsh	312		312
Ward	200		200
Wells	2,463		2,463
Williams	36,692	285	36,977
TOTAL	621,167	483	621,650

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

SOUTH DAKOTA

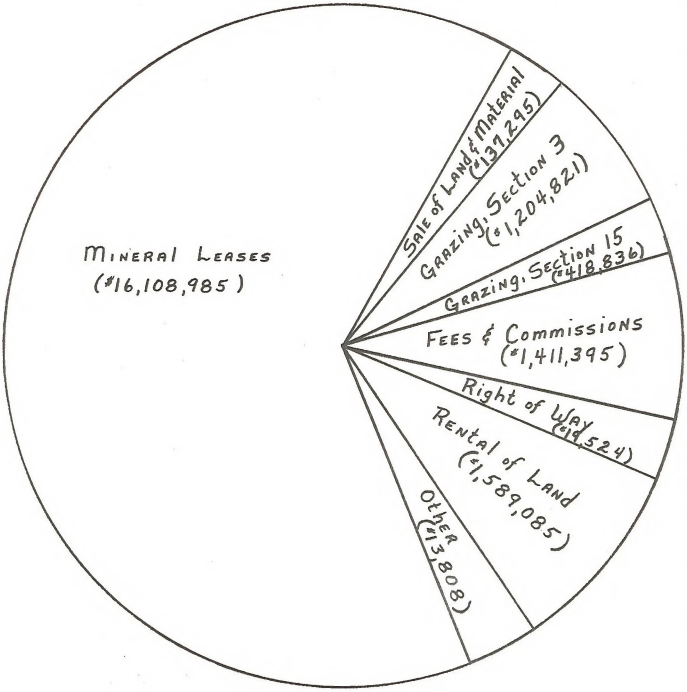
COUNTY	SECTION I PAYMENT	SECTION III PAYMENT	GROSS PAYMENT
Aurora	0	0	0
Beadle	220		220
Bennett	0	0	0
Bon Homme	11,216		11,216
Brookings	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	0
Brule	9,095		9,095
Buffalo	9,461		9,461
Butte	16,038		16,038
Campbell	16,297		16,297
Charles Mix	21,615		21,615
Clark	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0
Codington	0	0	0
Corson	45,247		45,247
Custer	218,757		218,757
Davison	0	0	0
Day	0	0	0
Denver	0	0	0
Deuel	0	0	0
Dewey	85,931		85,931
Douglas	0	0	0
Edmunds	0	0	0
Fall River	147,961		147,961
Faulk	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0
Gregory	20,590		20,590
Haakon	360		360
Hamlin	0	0	0
Hand	0	0	0
Hanson	0	0	0
Harding	22,934		22,934
Hughes	27,739		27,739
Hutchinson	0	0	0
Hyde	1,099		1,099
Jackson	68,735		68,735
Jerauld	0	0	0
Jones	7,063		7,063
Kingsbury	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0

SOUTH DAKOTA (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	SECTION I PAYMENT	SECTION III PAYMENT	GROSS PAYMENT
Lawrence	188,595		188,595
Lincoln	0	0	0
Lyman	60,743		60,743
Marshall	0	0	0
McCook	0	0	0
McPherson	0	0	0
Meade	19,954		19,954
Mellette	0	0	0
Miner	0	0	0
Minnehaha	0	0	0
Moody	0	0	0
Pennington	425,306	1,166	426,472
Perkins	54,898		54,898
Potter	12,377		12,377
Roberts	428		428
Sanborn	0	0	0
Shannon	148,442		148,442
Spink	164		164
Stanley	54,965		54,965
Sully	34,158		34,158
Todd	0	0	0
Tripp	0	0	0
Turner	0	0	0
Union	1,338		1,338
Walworth	11,642		11,642
Washabaugh	0	0	0
Yankto	2,704		2,704
Ziebach	266		266
TOTAL	1,746,338	1,166	1,747,504

BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

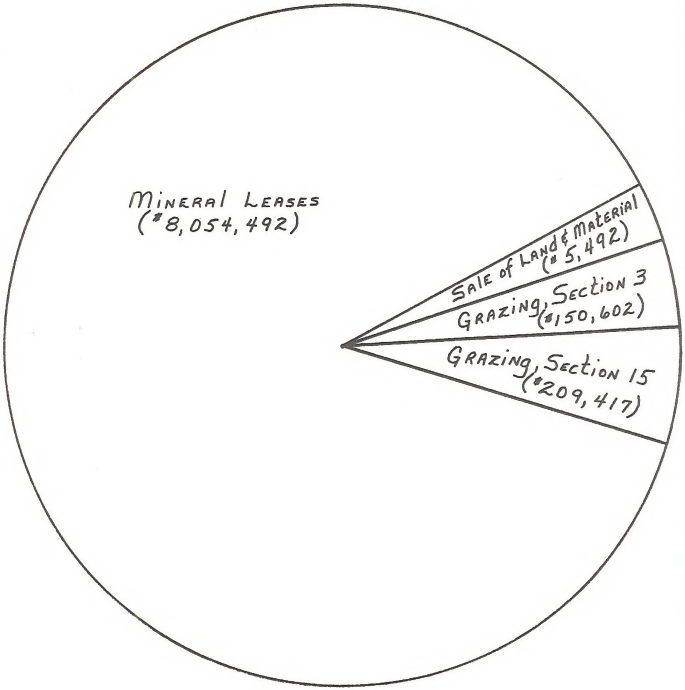
FY 1977



TOTAL = $20,903,749

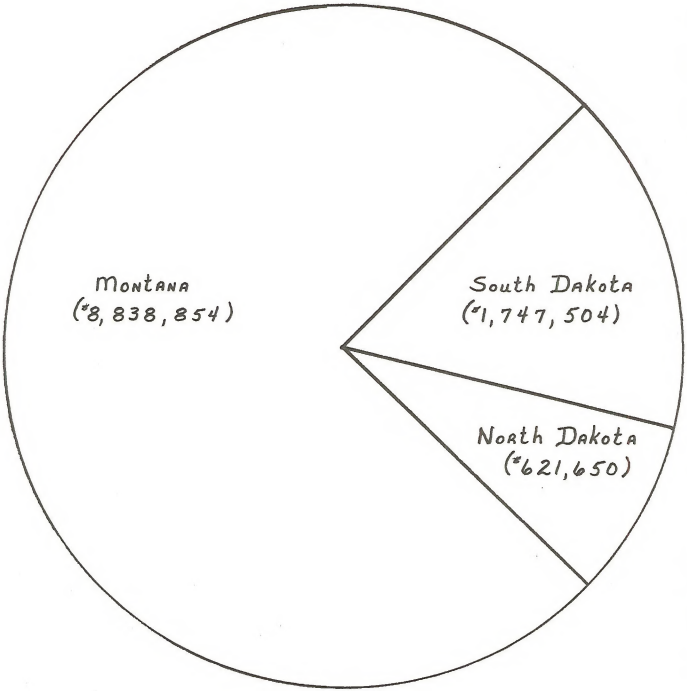
BLM ALLOCATIONS TO STATES

FY 1977

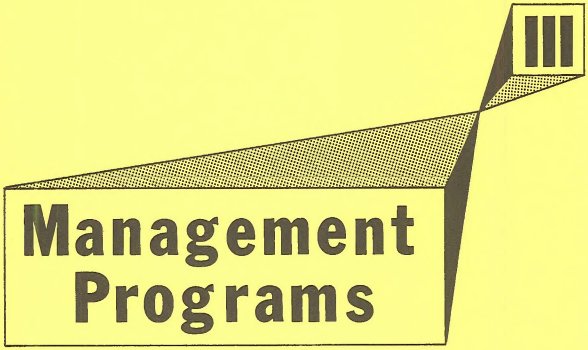


TOTAL = $8,420,003

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES
FY 1977



TOTAL = $11,208,008


III
Management
Programs

BLM PLANNING SYSTEM

Under the Bureau's planning system, detailed information is gathered and management decisions are developed concerning the resource categories of lands, minerals, timber, livestock forage, soils, water, wildlife habitat, and recreation. In order to meet the needs of its diverse public users, BLM must effectively balance the management and use of these resources. Under the concept of multiple use management, all potential uses of the public's resources are equally considered and evaluated before a final management plan is developed and implemented.

The Bureau of Land Management has developed its land use planning system with three major components:

Program Direction
Resource Information
Management Decisions

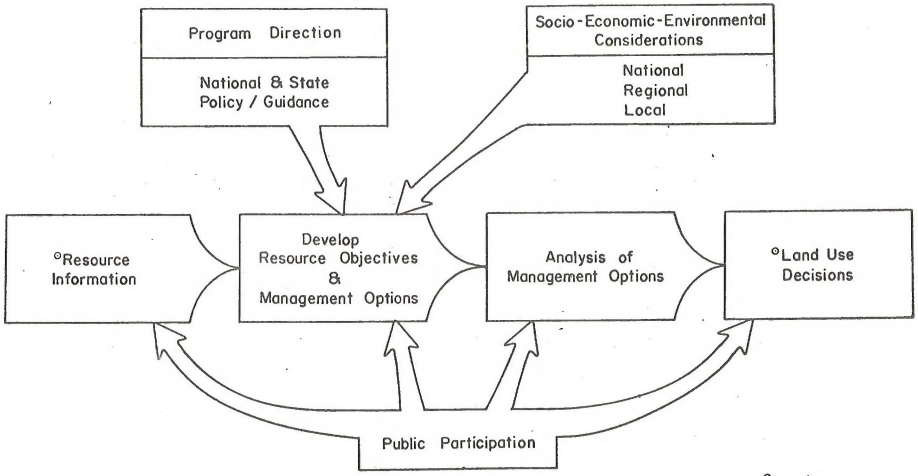
1. Program Direction. General program direction, policies, goals, and priorities are set by the President, Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior. These directions are expressed in executive orders, laws, regulations, and other documents.

2. Resource Information. In initiating this phase of the planning system, BLM specialists obtain all of the necessary land and resource information relative to the region under study. In particular, data is collected for the lands, minerals, recreation, wildlife, watershed, timber, and livestock forage resources. Here, each resource specialist--the forester, range conservationist, minerals manager, watershed specialist, etc.--studies the planning area to determine the current condition, use, trends, and problems concerning their resource responsibility. This analysis is then further developed to identify the optimum potential for the resource use being considered without the constraints of competing or conflicting uses. The importance of this step is that it portrays all of the potential outputs that are possible from public lands. In addition, socio-economic data is gathered and analyzed and an ecological profile is prepared to facilitate the development and evaluation of land use alternatives that will be generated in the latter stages of the planning system. In compiling the above information, the Bureau contacts traditional, as well as new interests,

to make sure that all the available data has been obtained before going ahead with the planning process.

3. Management Decisions. The next phase of the planning system is designed to resolve resource use conflicts and to provide the basic guidelines for the use and management of the public lands under study. This is the heart of the planning system. Here, each resource specialist prepares objectives and outlines specific proposals for the optimum use of his resource based on current technology, program direction, resource capability, and the socio-economic needs of the region. Each of these individual resource proposals is then fully documented and individually portrayed utilizing a map and overlay system. At this point, the conflicts between the various resource proposals and possible multiple use solutions are identified through careful analysis and utilization of the narratives, maps and overlays. Based on the comments and information received through public participation, BLM managers are often able to develop additional land use alternatives and multiple use solutions. The impacts of each of these alternatives are identified and analyzed to facilitate the selection of the best mix of uses. As a result of those actions, a comprehensive land use plan is developed and adopted which establishes coordinated land use allocations for BLM managed resources along with specifying the guidelines, constraints, and criteria for this utilization.

B.L.M. PLANNING SYSTEM



°Lands
°Minerals
°Livestock Forage
°Recreation
°Watersheds
°Timber
°Wildlife

RANGE MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management has long recognized livestock grazing as an important resource use on the public lands. In Montana, grazing use involves both cattle and sheep. The table on Page 44 indicates the extent of this use by district and state. The table also indicates the number of AMP's and acreage by district.

Today the range program in Montana is dominated by court mandated Environmental Impact Statements 1/, and will be for the next 11 years. Under the court decision and subsequent agreement, Montana will meet the following ES schedule.

Environmental Statement	Acreage	Due Date
1. Missouri Breaks	2,213,000	9/30/79
2. Mountain Foothills	938,000	9/30/80
3. Prairie Pothole	1,836,000	
4. Mountain	469,000	
5. Middle Yellowstone	458,000	
6. South Sedimentary Plains	1,086,000	
7. North Sedimentary Plains	1,017,000	

The first two ES areas, the Missouri Breaks and Mountain Foothills, are being completed using the allotment management plan approach. Combined, these two areas total 3,151,000 acres. The remaining 4,866,000 acres are scheduled for ES completion basing the proposed action on the allocation of the vegetative resource in the Bureau's planning system. Prior to ES preparation the planning documents must be brought up to date. Meeting this range ES commitment requires a maximum effort. The Bureau has insufficient funds and personnel for a workload of this magnitude and to adequately supervise the existing program of livestock grazing.

New grazing regulations have been proposed, published in the Federal Register, and reviewed in some detail by the public. It is expected at this writing that these new regulations, which streamline the old regulations and bring them into harmony with Public Law 94-579 (FLPMA), will be finalized early in 1978.

1/ Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. versus Rogers C.B. Morton et al., Case 31983-73.

Grazing fees during the past two years have been pegged at $1.51 per AUM by Public Law 94-579, awaiting the required grazing fee study. That study has been completed, on schedule, and on October 21, 1977, was presented to Congress. During the 1978 grazing season, grazing fees will remain at $1.51 pending Congressional action.

Two districts in Montana, Butte, and Lewistown, handle the 306 wild horses located in the State. The Lewistown District is responsible, through the Billings Resource Area, for administration of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range.

Table 1 - Livestock Grazing - on Lands Administered by BLM

District	Number of Operators	PL Acreage Grazed	AUMS Preference	Cattle[1/]	Sheep	Operational AMPs Number	Operational AMPs Acres PL
020							
Miles City							
Sec 15	588	464,530	111,369	25,564	13,253	3	35,549
Sec 3	1298	2,598,542	585,535	134,407	69,680	54	377,206
TOTAL	1886	3,063,072	696,904	159,971	82,933	57	412,750
030							
Dickinson							
Sec 15	95	53,301	9,861	8,000	5,500	3	20,603
Sec 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	95	53,301	9,861	8,000	5,500	3	20,603
060							
Lewistown							
Sec 15	452	219,705	41,521	17,608	1,016	2	7,118
Sec 3	1216	4,445,943	586,477	248,719	14,360	115	1,168,297
TOTAL	1668	4,665,648	627,998	266,327	15,376	117	1,175,415
070							
Butte							
Sec 15	543	728,538	99,912	47,915	8,355	33	216,897
Sec 3	198	570,184	75,935	36,417	6,350	34	181,399
TOTAL	741	1,298,722	175,847	84,332	14,705	67	398,296
ALL TOTAL	4390	9,080,743	1,510,610	518,630	118,514	244	2,007,014
Montana	3945	8,764,904	1,428,322	493,205	98,895	241	1,986,411
North Dakota	95	53,301	9,861	8,800	5,500	3	20,603
South Dakota	350	262,538	72,427	16,625	14,119	-	-
TOTAL	4390	9,080,743	1,510,610	518,630	118,514	244	2,007,014

1/ Includes horses.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ON MONTANA'S PUBLIC LANDS

The Outdoor Recreation program in Montana is divided into five major facets - the Recreation resource, the Cultural resource, the Visual resource, the Wilderness resource and the Natural History resource.

Recreation

The Bureau of Land Management is involved in the management of public lands which have become a refuge for a rapidly growing number of outdoor recreationists. Public lands in Montana received more than one million visits in 1977.

BLM has developed six recreation sites in Montana. Three of these -- Red Mountain, Ruby Creek, and South Madison --are located on the scenic Madison River. Two others, Camp Creek and Montana Gulch, are in the Little Rocky Mountains about 150 miles southeast of Malta. The Holter Lake site, the largest and perhaps most popular BLM camping area is located near the upper end of Holter Lake, north of Helena.

Much of Montana's excellent hunting takes place on public lands. Big game animals such as white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, and antelope, plus upland game birds that include sage grouse and gray or Hungarian partridge, make up the bulk of the bag. BLM manages, in cooperation with the Montana Fish and Game Department, two very popular elk hunting areas at Markum Mountain and Chamberlain Creek near Missoula. These areas are closed to ORV use during the hunting season. In addition, the construction of about 4,500 small reservoirs on public lands has vastly increased waterfowl nesting areas. Waterfowl hunting is consequently becoming an increasingly popular sport in these areas.

Montana is an outstanding area for fishermen. Public lands front on many of the state's famous trout streams, and cooperative projects with the Montana Fish and Game Department have provided public access to many miles of these waters. BLM constructed reservoirs on Montana's high plains also provide excellent fishing, both for warm water species such as bass, walleye, and northern pike, and the cold water trout.

Two areas have been identified specifically for off-road vehicle use. About 30 miles east of Missoula, a 100 mile snowmobile trail system has been laid out through the Garnet Mountains. South of Billings is a small public land area that is popular with trail bike and four-wheel drive enthusiasts.

With the addition of the BLM managed 149-mile section of the Upper Missouri River to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in 1976, a major recreational resource was protected and is being enjoyed by thousands of floaters annually.

Cultural

The primary goal of the cultural resource program in Montana is to respond to the many laws governing the protection, and when necessary, the salvage of archeologic and historic resources on public lands. BLM has initiated a historic study of homesteading in Montana and has conducted the first systematic and scientifically valid archeologic surveys in central Montana. These studies included the area surrounding the Missouri River where significant archeologic finds were unearthed.

As these cultural resources are discovered and their research value extracted, they are further preserved for future generations through interpretation.

In past years, the cultural resource program in Montana has not received sufficient funding to conduct the necessary comprehensive inventories needed. As these funds are made available, the Bureau will conduct inventories on the public lands in Montana where some of the most significant cultural resources in the West can be found.

Visual Resource

The BLM's visual resource program is designed to protect a resource dear to all - Montana's scenic splendor. The visual resource program uses sophisticated techniques, including computerized scanning, to measure the impact of proposed projects on the landscape. All projects, including timber harvest, range improvements and all potential landscape altering activities are analyzed to determine their impact on the natural scene. From this analysis, efforts can be made to lessen the visual intrusion.

Wilderness Resource

In October of 1976, Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (PL 94-579). Among the many policies and guidelines contained in the Act is a provision directing BLM to conduct an inventory of public lands for the purpose of identifying those lands having wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964.

The President's Environmental Message of May 23, 1977, further stressed the importance of this mandate when President Carter stated, "Finally, I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a rigorous wilderness program for the Bureau of Land Management under the new Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976."

Based on BLM's new authority under the Wilderness Act, Montana has set forth to study, within 15 years of the date of approval of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more, and roadless islands of the public lands, having wilderness characteristics. In addition, Montana has three designated Primitive and Natural areas which must be studied and reports sent to Congress on their suitability for wilderness by July 1, 1980.

Also, BLM must manage lands having wilderness characteristics so as not to impair their suitability for preservation until Congress makes a determination on wilderness designation.

In summary, the Bureau views its entrance into wilderness management in Montana as a challenge which we intend to face enthusiastically. We will proceed promptly to study and make recommendations on those most deserving public lands.

Natural History Resource

The objective of the natural history program is to provide protection for examples of typical, rare, unique or otherwise outstanding historic or geologic values for scientific and educational use for enjoyment of this and future generations.

This program is new in Montana. The goal of the program is to identify and protect natural history resources such as caves, paleontological resources and other unique resources that have scientific or recreational value.

RECREATION ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS

Most of Montana, North and South Dakota's 8.5 million acres of public lands are open year-round to public use, barring fire and other emergency closures. Gaining access to the more than 10,000 scattered tracts of public land however, sometimes presents problems. In obtaining access, it must be kept in mind that both the public and the landowners have their respective rights. Recreationists seeking to use public lands should keep the following privileges and limitations in mind.

The Public Can...Use BLM-administered lands for recreational purposes, unless the lands have been officially closed due to fire danger or other emergency or hazardous situations.

Designated government roads, thoroughfares, or waterways may be used to gain access to public lands. Persons who have reason to believe they are being denied access to public lands should positively identify the location accurately on a map by legal description, by landmarks, or by road mileage from a known point, and should then notify the nearest BLM office.

The Public Cannot...Cross private land to reach public land where no public thoroughfare exists, unless the landowner's permission has been obtained.

The public may not enter private land without the consent of the landowner.

Recreationists should plan their trips to become familiar with land ownership patterns and avoid the possibility of trespassing on private land. Landowners who have posted their property against trespassing may be willing to allow recreationists to travel on their land if permission is requested in advance.

Another area of frequent confusion involves a landowner's "right" to refuse access to public lands when that landowner holds a grazing lease or permit on public lands administered by BLM. Grazing regulations pertaining to public lands clearly state:

> "A grazing lease does not alter or restrict the authorized public use of the leased land including,

but not limited to, hunting, fishing, camping, or hiking on such lands in accordance with the laws of the United States or of the state in which the lands are located, nor may the lessee interfere with the proper exercise of such rights. Neither shall the lessee maintain locked gates, signs, or other devices which prevent or interfere with public use of the leased lands."

WILDLIFE PROGRAM

MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

BLM's wildlife program in Montana, North and South Dakota encompasses habitat management through a cooperative effort with the respective State Fish and Game agencies for over 600 species of fish and wildlife on 8.5 million acres of public lands, 700 miles of streams and more than 52,000 acres of lakes and small reservoirs. Habitat management responsibilities are receiving new thrusts from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Sikes Act of 1974. Habitat condition and trend is being influenced by intensive impacts from rapid industrial expansion, energy and minerals development, increasing seasonal and yearlong uses and expanding human populations.

The following table indicates the primary species and their approximate numbers in the three-state area:

Species	Approximate 1977 Numbers		
	Montana	North Dakota	South Dakota
Antelope	24,178	300	2,200
Mule Deer	70,500	480	1,100
White-tailed Deer	18,300	275	500
Rocky Mountain Elk	3,235	--	--
Moose	110	--	--
Bighorn Sheep	328	--	--
Mountain Goats	82	--	--
Black Bear	425	--	--
Grizzly Bear	5	--	--
Mountain Lion	25	--	--
Turkey	740	5	185

A large variety of game fish, including numerous trout species, grayling, white fish, and the paddlefish are widely distributed in the three states. Sports harvest of fish and wildlife contributed nearly 500,000 visitor days of use in Montana, 3,500 in North Dakota, and 31,000 in South Dakota.

Nongame wildlife inhabiting the public lands includes an estimated 500 species. In addition, BLM manages habitat

for three species of mammals and two species of birds classified nationally as threatened or endangered. Critical habitats for these species range from the grizzly habitat along the Rocky Mountain Front to peregrine habitat in eastern Montana and North Dakota.

Although no threatened or endangered fish are known to occur on public lands in Montana, North and South Dakota, intensive aquatic resource inventories are currently underway to determine the status and distribution of game and nongame fishes.

As managers of threatened and endangered species habitat, the Bureau bears a heavy responsibility in insuring that land management decisions do not adversely affect those species. Proper management must include an ecosystem basis approach. The recent acquisition of a nongame expert in Lewistown District is a first step toward filling in presently inadequate field inventory data. Initial emphasis will be on inventory of prairie dog towns for presence of the black-footed ferret.

Montana's wildlife program has grown progressively since 1968, from a total of three wildlife personnel to more than 25 in 1978.

Specific wildlife management program areas within the three states include the Little Missouri Raptor Habitat Management Plan in North Dakota and the Fort Meade Wildlife Area in South Dakota. In Montana where the bulk of the program occurs, vast acreages of mule deer, whitetail, and antelope habitat and high populations of sharp-tailed grouse, pheasants and migratory waterfowl occur in the Lewistown and Miles City Districts. The nationally known prairie pothole country in the Lewistown District provides habitat for a large number of the nesting waterfowl from the Central Flyway. These potholes not only provide nesting, resting and staging areas for waterfowl, but are in many cases important fishery and upland game bird habitat. Butte District's program varies widely from rugged Rocky Mountain elk habitat to the grizzly habitat in the northwestern corner of the district. Butte District is traversed by numerous nationally known cold water mountain streams and high lakes, most of which are habitat for brown, rainbow and brook trout highlighted by the native arctic grayling habitat in the Centennial basin of the Dillon Resource Area.

Displacement of wildlife and possible adverse impacts on their habitat through energy mineral development, livestock grazing and associated human population pressures places a mandate on BLM to provide an adequate habitat management program which will perpetuate wildlife values. Proper and timely inventories, adequate mitigative measures for adverse impacts on habitat and long term habitat quantity and quality trend monitoring are major BLM wildlife responsibilities.

The urgency and broad scope of proper BLM wildlife habitat management for Montana, North and South Dakota's public lands is clearly evident.

ESTIMATED ACRES OF IMPORTANT GAME AND WATERFOWL HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS

State	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
Alaska	262,000,000	262,000,000	30,000,000
Arizona	7,898,000	11,442,000	2,500
California	5,187,000	10,442,000	1,314
Colorado	8,000,000	6,653,000	25,000
Idaho	9,333,600	11,440,600	140,600
Montana	7,300,000	5,350,000	171,500
Nevada	21,618,000	23,270,000	38,500
New Mexico	9,819,000	15,240,000	18,000
Oregon	10,770,000	12,579,000	83,800
Utah	17,575,000	18,926,000	37,000
Wyoming	15,013,000	14,021,000	90,000
TOTAL	374,513,600	391,455,600	30,608,214

ESTIMATED MILES OR ACRES OF EXISTING FISHING STREAMS, LAKES, AND RESERVOIRS ON PUBLIC LANDS

State	Acres of Lakes	Acres of Reservoirs	Miles of Stream
Alaska	4,700,000	(?)	240,000
Arizona	1,616	26,975	378
California	56,137	22,428	520
Colorado	8,199	13,822	1,498
Idaho	134,598	92,134	3,275
Montana	5,888	45,289	721
Nevada	23,976	18,305	1,066
New Mexico	630	298	42
Oregon	5,719	81,209	7,226
Utah	683	15,121	2,046
Wyoming	11,145	16,303	1,535
TOTAL	4,948,591	331,884	258,307

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The timber management program is only one component of the forest management program which is carried out in Montana in accordance with the laws, statutes, and regulations pertaining to the lands under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. The basic guidance set forth in these authorities requires that forest lands be managed under the principles of multiple use, sustained yield and environmental quality. Forest management is defined so as to include the management of the land along with the wildlife, water, minerals, timber, recreation, forage and other resource values associated with it.

The primary objective of the timber management program is to produce a high level of raw material from forest lands classified as available for timber production, subject to the principles of multiple use, sustained yield and environmental quality.

The majority of the commercial forest lands of the Bureau in Montana are located in western, southwestern and central Montana. Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, Englemann spruce, and Lodgepole pine are the principal tree species. Western larch, White fir, Alpine fir, and Juniper are found to be in lesser amounts.

Hardwoods are relatively insignificant throughout the Sustained Yield Units (SYU)in both area and volume. Cottonwood and Aspen are the primary hardwood species. Some cottonwood is being logged from private lands. No inquiries have been received relative to the availability of hardwoods from the Bureau's forested lands.

Demands for sawtimber in the Central Montana SYU is beginning to grow. Presently, most of the larger mills' needs are being met from material harvested from private lands and the national forests. The small individual landowner and small post and pole yards continually seek vegetative products on an as needed basis. Presently, there is no real dependency upon the public domain in the Central Montana SYU for timber or other vegetative products of any magnitude.

We forecast a decided change in the situation during the 1978-85 period. Dependency and demand from the public domain forested areas in Montana should increase. For long range planning purposes it should be realized that commercial forest land is somehow whatever it is said to be. Changes in measurement rules, commercial forest areas, and definitions all contribute to potential demand for purposes of gauging progress, demand, or status of the forest management program and plan.

The predominate values and uses of forest lands within all the statewide sustained yield units are:

1. Forest products utilization/watershed protection
2. Recreation
3. Cultural
4. Mining
5. Wildlife Habitat
6. Geothermal
7. Grazing

(Not listed in order of priority)

BLM administered forest lands are generally found at the lower altitudes which helps keep sawmills and logging crews working when the high country is inaccessible due to inclement winter conditions.

Forest and woodland resources when looked at commercially are an important part of Montana's economy.

> "The benefits derived from product refinement can be measured in gains in employment. For example, one million board feet of standing timber converted to sawlogs employs about three people for one year. If logs are converted to rough dry lumber and this to millwork, 15 people would be provided employment for one year by the same volume of standing timber. Similarly, the production of dressed lumber, plywood or paper produces substantially increased amounts of employment over that of the production of logs or rough dry lumber, for shipment out of the locality or the state. Conversion of one million board feet of standing timber to one of the following products in one year reflects gains in local employment made possible through diversification.

Product	Employs
Logs	2.7 men
Rough dry lumber	7.0 men
Dressed lumber	9.0 men
Millwork	15.4 men
Plywood	15.8 men
Paper	16.1 men

"The manufacture and remanufacture of a forest resource into a refined wood product ready for consumer use will increase the value recoverable from the standing timber resource by 20 times. For example, a forest resource with a standing tree value of one million dollars is capable of generating a 20 million dollar consumer product value. The employment provided in making the transition from this same quantity of raw material to a consumable product will, in the process, generate 7 million dollars in wages and salaries. The long term economic impact is appreciable." 1/

The volume of forest products harvest from BLM administered forests in Montana during 1977 fiscal year was in excess of 5 million board feet. The volume was computed from all products sold or given in free use (firewood) which is convertible to board feet.

During FY78 it is anticipated that all sales of forest products, i.e., timber, post and poles and all other disposal methods where the material is convertible to board feet will be in excess of 7 million board feet.

Commencing in 1972, the Bureau in Montana undertook the job of doing an extensive forest inventory of most of the public domain forests and woodland acreages. The purpose of the inventory was to determine the sustainable level of harvesting which could be done on these lands. The inventory and the determination of the sustainable level has been determined and identified by three principal sustained yield units. These are the Missoula SYU, Dillon SYU, Central Montana SYU and Eastern Montana using the 10-point variable radius sample plot system. These areas will be covered during the next inventory period which is planned to commence during 1982-83.

1/ Opportunities for Developing Montana's Forest Resources, Fores Subcommittee Montana RADC, 1971.

Detailed and comprehensive environmental analysis records (EAR's) were prepared for the Missoula and Dillon SYU's and timber management programs.

Continuing emphasis is being placed on insect and disease control projects in an effort to reduce the amount of valuable timber lost annually each year. The objects of forest insect control are to prevent or suppress epidemic outbreaks and spread of injurious insects. With defoliator type insects, the objective is to minimize the injury to vegetation until natural forces suppress the epidemic. In bark beetle control, the objective is to prevent or suppress the development of a large beetle population and to encourage the restoration of a natural balance. Insect control practices can be classified as silvicultural, biological, chemical and physical, the choice of which is primarily dependent upon the species of insect to be controlled, the degree of infestation, and the conditions that characterize the infested area. BLM in Montana is not employing chemical control on public forest lands it administers.

The magnitude of the infestation on the public land is increasing at an alarming rate, especially the infestation of Spruce budworm, and Mountain pine beetle. Dwarf mistletoe continues to be the principal disease we are attempting to control through silvicultural practices.

The Bureau has conducted a very aggressive Mountain pine beetle control program on its lands in South Dakota since 1963. A potentially disasterous epidemic of bark beetle infestation was held in check on the Ft. Meade area, due mainly to prompt action of Bureau personnel. Presently, there is an epidemic condition existing on the Exemption Area of South Dakota. The Bureau is geared up to handle the situation in the best possible manner by using silvicultural practices. Thinning of the stands of Ponderosa pine is the system being employed. Eventually, most of the acreage in the Exemption Area which the Bureau manages will be thinned, hopefully reducing the magnitude of the infestation. The dead and dying timber are being salvaged.

Following are a few specific factors which directly affect the shape and magnitude of the forest management program.

1. Easement Acquisition. This is one area in total management we are having the most trouble with. Easement acquisition is difficult to obtain and time consuming due to our fragmented ownership.

2. Reforestation - Thinning and Planting. Our heretofore plans to plant on a continuing basis to overcome a 10,000 acre backlog have come to a halt. This was due to not having a large enough base level sustaining program to commit ourselves to ordering outyear bareroot stock. Our planting program ceased during FY77. We cannot undertake planting again until at least FY79 or FY80. Production will continue to be lost by extension of the rotation period.

3. Property Line Running. For forest management purposes, the primary need is to identify and mark the public land boundary lines. The Cadastral Survey program only sets corners, but it is not their procedure to mark boundary lines. We must do this through force account or by contractual means. A considerable amount of our time is devoted to timber sale preparation and has to be spent running boundary lines between established corners.

The long term objective for the management of the Montana Bureau of Land Management forests remains: To the extent that benefits exceed costs, increase timber production from BLM administered lands on a sustained yield even flow basis to help meet increasing national and regional timber requirements and to contribute to the economies of local communities and regions.

HISTORY OF TIMBER AND VEGETATIVE DISPOSALS

Types of Products	FY 1972 Volume 1/	FY 1972 Value $	FY 1973 Volume 1/	FY 1973 Value $	FY 1974 Volume 1/	FY 1974 Value $	FY 1975 Volume 1/	FY 1975 Value $	FY 1976 Volume 1/	FY 1976 Value $
Sawtimber (MBF)	4,081	151,714	2,073	96,996	2,077	62,874	5,229	245,697	4,622	160,476
Pulpwood (Cords)	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	133	128	128
Fuelwood (Cords)	44	42	20	20	17	6.50	96	33	351	72
Posts & Poles, etc. (MBF)	205	1,304.15	506	2,244.10	551	2,606.25	755	8,984.30	788	5,924.50
Christmas Trees (No.)	-	-	2,487	525	2,624	530	900	435	622	507
Cactus, Yucca, Joshua (No.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinon Nuts (Pounds)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Etc. House Logs (MBF)	11	40	1	30	8	25	53	145	21	249

FY 1977 - During FY 77 Volume disposed of from all three Montana Districts and their respective resource areas was 5,478,375 MBF.

- 1 Refer to type of products as to the unit of volume.
1/ Excludes Eastern Montana SYU and South Dakota Resource Area.

WILDFIRES ON MONTANA'S PUBLIC LANDS

Guarding Montana's public lands against wildfires is a never ending job for the Bureau of Land Management. These efforts frequently become vital during the hotter fire months of June, July and August. The Bureau's fire objective in Montana is to eliminate all man-caused fires, and to reduce wildfire damage to public lands to the fullest extent possible. All wildfire control measures are conducted in a manner to minimize fire operation damage to the environment. In trying to attain these goals, BLM hires approximately 80 temporary fire control personnel each summer. If needed, trained fire crews are available from the various Indian Reservations in Montana. Additional manpower, equipment, and supplies are available from the Boise Interagency Fire Center in Idaho. Modern firefighting techniques call for the use of aircraft in spotting and fighting fires. Specially-mixed chemical retardants, a type of fertilizer, are dropped on the outer fringes of fires to help bring them under control. These "bombers" working in coordination with heavy equipment and fire crews using hand tools, have proven invaluable particularly in rough terrain. Two contracted helicopters are on 24-hour call in Montana -- one based at Lewistown and the other at Zortman. Each of these helicopters can also drop retardant of water from a 100-gallon, mechanically controlled bucket, suspended from a cable. A fire-retardant bomber with 1,200-gallon capacity is also based at Lewistown. During the month of August a PBY water scoop bomber is based at Lewistown and the 1,200-gallon bomber moves to Miles City. The majority of the BLM fires in Montana, are lightning-caused. Man-caused fires normally account for 10-20% of the total fire occurrence.

Average Annual Fire Occurrence by District		CY 1977 Fire Occurrence	
Butte	- 20	Butte	-13
Miles City	- 28	Miles City	- 27
Lewistown	- 50	Lewistown	- 18

LANDS AND REALTY

The Lands and Realty activity is charged with performing all the steps required in authorizing the multitude of uses, other than grazing and mineral related of the public lands. Authorization documents such as easements, permits, leases and licenses legalize use, occupancy, and development of these lands. In addition, when determined to be in the national interest, public lands are disposed of by sale or exchange. The lands activity also prepares all required reports and notices to make, modify, extend, and revoke withdrawals of the public lands in aid of federal agencies' needs.

Over the past six years BLM in Montana has processed an average of 546 cases each year. These cases represent all types of authorizations. At the beginning of FY77 there were 370 pending lands cases for Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Montana State Office opened 539 new lands cases, reactivated 137 cases and closed 834 cases. There were 212 lands cases pending action as of the end of FY77. Thus, 158 more cases were closed than opened during the year.

Major Lands and Realty actions which will impact BLM in the near future include the proposed Northern Border Pipeline and the proposed Northern Tier Crude Oil Pipeline. In addition, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, directs BLM to review, within the next fifteen years, all withdrawals which closed the lands to appropriation under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended, or to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. We are to determine whether, and for how long, the continuation of the existing withdrawal of the lands would be consistent with the statutory objectives of the programs for which the lands were dedicated. This same Act also requires that all unpatented mining claims be recorded along with an affidavit of assessment work performance.

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT

Watershed has program responsibilities for soils, air, water, paleontology, threatened or endangered plant species, emergency rehabilitation and pesticides. In addition, technical coordination responsibilities for surface protection and earth sciences (that is, geology other than minerals development) have also been assigned to Watershed at the Washington level.

The Watershed Program as it now exists in BLM is nearly impossible to define. Included in this program are soil and vegetative manipulation through mechanical, chemical, and biological methods, water development and control, maintenance of existing projects and inventory of basic resource values. These are directed toward, but not limited to, soil stabilization, maintenance or restoration of soil productivity, protection and increase in water yield and quality, reduction of flood and sediment damage as well as protection of critical airsheds.

The importance of soil, water, air and geologic data will increase significantly as we implement the Organic Act following the declaration of policy in Section 102 (a) (2).

> "The national interest will be best realized if the public lands and their resources are periodically and systematically inventoried and their present and future use is projected through a land use planning process coordinated with other Federal and State planning efforts."

CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Cadastral Survey is responsible for public land surveys in the states of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. These surveys create, establish and restore, boundaries of divisions and subdivisions of the public lands in units that can readily be identified and recorded in the form of official field notes and plats. In addition, this office is responsible for the issuance of mineral survey orders and the subsequent examination and approval of the mineral surveys performed by authorized U.S. Mineral Surveyors.

BLM is involved with the resurvey of obliterated boundaries of lands under the administration of the Bureau and the Forest Service. Under a reimbursable program, resurveys are conducted for all government agencies. These boundaries are essential to the administration, management, protection, and the elimination of the unauthorized use of these lands.

All of North and South Dakota have been surveyed and about 90 percent of Montana. There has been no requests for original surveys of the remainder of Montana. Many of the original surveys of Government lands were made nearly a century ago and were marked by wooden stakes or other nonpermanent material, which have since been obliterated by the elements or by man-made improvements.

There is now an urgent need for the resurvey of these lands plus the subdivision of the sections which form the boundaries of the Public Domain.

Bureau Cadastral Survey efforts are being directed towards the energy, range and forestry programs.

During FY77 the following was accomplished.

Total miles resurveyed----------613

Total monuments set ----------1353

Total miles sent to Washington for approval----------783

Total number of dependent resurvey plats sent to Washington for approval----------20

Total number of supplemental plats sent to Washington for approval---------- 12

Total number of iron posts set for the Forest Service under the remonumentation program----------336

Total number of iron post field notes sent to Washington for approval (F.S. Remonumentation Program)----------232

Total number of miles resurveyed for the Forest Service---------- 82

Iron posts set under the above program ----------155

Total number of miles resurveyed for the Bureau of Reclamation---------- 17

Iron posts set under the above program---------- 22

Total number of mineral surveys approved (Montana)------ 12
The above consists of 98 lodes and 1 mill site

Total number of mineral surveys approved (South Dakota)-- 3
The above consists of 12 lodes

A number of investigations, not measurable on a quantity basis, were also executed in the field during the year. These investigations ordinarily lead to approved surveys later.

IV
Minerals
Management

BLM'S ROLE IN MINERALS MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management has historically been delegated the responsibility for management of all minerals on Federal lands. This began with the formation of the General Land Office and has continued through its merger in 1947 with the Grazing Service to form BLM. On October 21, 1976, the President signed into law the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. This law reaffirms BLM's role in total multiple use resource management.

The mineral resource is a major part of this responsibility; however, the responsibility for minerals management reaches far beyond that for other resources where BLM is confined to management of resources on lands under its jurisdiction. BLM has responsibility for minerals management on all withdrawn lands: Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, military lands, and many others whether these lands are part of the original public domain or have been acquired by purchase, exchange, or gift.

Minerals are available for development by the private sector through three broad avenues: the Mining Law of 1872, the Mineral Leasing Acts of 1920 and 1947, as amended, and the Material Sales Act of 1947.

Minerals categorize as "locatable" (these are generally metallics and hardrock minerals) can be acquired through prospecting, discovery, and filing of mining claims in accordance with State and Federal laws. Mining claim location notices must be filed in the county courthouse for the county within which the claim is located and also with the Bureau of Land Management. In Montana, North and South Dakota, these claims must be filed in the BLM State Office in Billings, Montana. The 1872 Mining Law provides for annual assessment work of $100 for each claim. The assessment period is September 1 through August 31 of each year. Notice of assessment must be filed in both the county and with BLM in locations indicated above for the claims. Failure to file the assessment documents could result in the claims being null and void due to the requirement of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The 1872 Mining Law provides for acquisition of title to the land if a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit is made. This discovery must include mineral of sufficient

quantity and quality that a prudent man would be justified in expending time and money to develop a mine with reasonable expectation of being able to operate at a profit. Title is gained by an application process for mineral patent. Minerals in "acquired" lands are not subject to location under the general mining laws.

Certain minerals have been placed in a leasable category by the various mineral leasing acts and, thus, are not locatable under the General Mining Law. These minerals are: oil, gas, coal, chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, silicates, potassium, sodium, sulphur, asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil impregnated sands and rocks) geothermal steam and solid (hardrock) minerals in acquired lands, which normally would be subject to location under the General Mining Law on public domain lands.

These leasable minerals are generally available for development through application for prospecting permits or by application for competitive leasing. There are exceptions. Oil and gas leases may be applied for directly on a non-competitive basis if the lands applied for are not within a known geologic structure formally classified by the U.S. Geological Survey. Lands within a structure must be acquired through competitive leasing procedures. Coal cannot be obtained through prospecting permit procedures. All coal must be obtained by competitive bidding processes. Applications for coal can be accepted; however, the coal applied for must meet certain criteria which show the coal is needed for immediate production to avoid loss of the resource. Other leasable minerals may be acquired through application for a prospecting permit. If, through prospecting commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, the permit holder is entitled to a preference right lease. Here again if these minerals are within a designated leasing area they can only be acquired through competitive processes.

The third category of minerals are the salable minerals under authority of the Materials Act of 1947 and include petrified wood and common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, and clay. These materials can be obtained by application and are sold by use of a mineral material sale contract. If BLM determines that competitive interest exists for a mineral applied for, it must sell the material competitively. The regulations require that access to the mineral be provided to all perspective bidders for the material being sold.

The minerals in all three categories discussed above can be found on lands which are part of the original public domain, on lands which have left Federal ownership and have since been acquired through purchase, exchange, or gift and, also, in private lands where the minerals have been reserved to the United States. Mineral status can be very complex. As an example, we may have public domain surface and private minerals acquired land surface with private minerals, acquired land surface with public domain minerals, acquired land surface and acquired minerals, or acquired minerals with some percentage of the mineral estate held by private or county entities. Knowing exact mineral status is very important because status determines the law under which the minerals must be administered.

BLM's Montana State Office administers the largest amount of acquired lands and minerals of any office in the Bureau. Also, this office manages the largest reserved mineral estate underlying private surface of any BLM office. This latter category exceeds 18 million acres in the three-state area of Montana, North and South Dakota. When all classes of mineral lands are combined, which includes acquired, reserved public domain lands, Forest Service and lands of other agencies in the three-state area, the acreage of mineral ownership administered by this office approaches 50 million acres.

The most active mineral commodities in the Montana area of jurisdiction are oil, gas, coal, and bentonite; oil, gas, and coal being leasable minerals and bentonite a locatable mineral.

This office presently has about 14 million acres of lands leased for oil and gas resources. Also, there are between 2½ and 3 million acres of outstanding oil and gas applications awaiting action by BLM or recommendation of the Forest Service. Many of these are stalled due to environmental problems or lack of completed land use plans.

Recent discoveries of oil in the "overthrust" belt which runs through western Montana has resulted in leasing activity in areas possessing scenic recreation and wilderness values. Traditionally, these areas have not been considered as possessing oil or gas resources and, therefore, there has been little previous leasing activity in western Montana. The possibility of leasing these areas creates greater resource conflict then that normally associated with the

prairie lands of eastern Montana. Ways must be found to provide for development of this critically needed resource and at the same time retain the scenic recreation and aesthetic values inherent in these mountainous areas.

Coal leases existing in the three-state area total 34 and cover 51,800 acres. The Montana State Office administers the greatest amount of minable coal tonnage of any office in BLM. Current figures indicate a minable reserve of 59 billion tons in Montana, North and South Dakota. Applications number 22 and involve a total of 98,000 acres. Factors affecting the coal leasing program are complex and the circumstances are changing rapidly. New laws and recent court decisions have had a profound effect upon this activity. Some of these are the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Coal Lease Amendments Act, the Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act and several court suits instituted by the Sierra Club, the National Resource Defense Council and other environmental groups.

Bentonite is a clay which contains many special characteristics making it valuable for a long list of domestic and industrial uses. Chief among these are a binder for pelletizing iron ore concentrates, binder for foundry molds, oil well drilling mud, extenders for livestock feed, sealant for reservoirs and irrigation ditches and canals, various filtration processes, cosmetics, and many more. Bentonite occurs in many areas in Montana. Minable reserves of this material have not been accurately determined at this time. There are an estimated 11,000 claims located in Montana and South Dakota for this product covering approximately 220,000 acres. Plants are being constructed near Malta and Glasgow, Montana, for large scale production in the near future. Currently, there are 86 patent applications pending which are located in the Malta, Alzada, and Bridger areas of Montana. These patent applications include 297 claims covering about 8,850 acres. There are also about 10,000 acres included in bentonite prospecting permit applications in the Malta area. These applications cover bentonite found in acquired lands which is not subject to location under the General Mining Laws.

COAL

The United States has vast resources of coal. The Geological Survey has calculated the Identified Resources of coal at depths of less than 3,000 feet to be 1,581 billion tons. The Bureau of Mines has evaluated the Identified Resources of coal in order to determine the quality of coal in relatively thick beds and near enough to the surface to be mined at this time by conventional surface or underground methods. This coal constitutes the Demonstrated Reserve base which is 434 billion tons for the United States.

On any basis of analysis, the U.S. coal resources are larger than the combined resources of petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, and bituminous sandstone, but use of coal lags behind the use of both petroleum and natural gas because these two fuels are cleaner to burn and easier to handle. In spite of this handicap, present annual coal production in the U.S. ranges typically from 500 to 600 million tons.

Of the coal consumed annually in the U.S., about 62 percent is used in the production of electric power, 20 percent is used by the steel industry, 16 percent by the manufacturing industry, and 2 percent for all other purposes. Coal is also of great future value and importance as a subsidiary source of synthetic gas, liquid fuels and lubricants.

Coal is classified by rank and grade. Rank is based on the percentage of fixed carbon and heat content (BTU) and is classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, and lignite. Grade is an expression of quality and coal is graded largely according to the content of ash, sulfur, and other constituents. In recent years, information on trace elements in coal has increased, but classification according to trace-element content is not yet possible,

Sulfur is an undersirable element in coal. It can contribute to air pollution, corrosion, the formation of boiler deposits, and other adverse results. The sulfur content of coal in the U.S. ranges from 0.2 to 7.0 percent, but the average in all coal is between 1.0 and 2.0 percent. The percentage of sulfur is highest in bituminous coals in the Appalachian region and the Interior Basin of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The percentage is relatively low, generally less than 1 percent, in subbituminous coal and lignite of the Rocky Mountain and Northern Great Plains region.

There are several terms used by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines that relate to in-place coal reserves which need to be defined. They are:

1. Identified Resources - bed of bituminous coal and anthracite 14 inches or more thick and beds of subbituminous coal and lignite 2.5 feet or more thick to a depth of 3,000 feet. These deposits may or may not be evaluated as to extent and grade and may or may not be profitably recoverable with existing technology and economic conditions as of January 1, 1972.

2. Demonstrated Reserve Base - is a collective term for the sum of coal in both the measured and indicated categories, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, and represents 100 percent of the coal in-place as of January 1, 1974. The criteria applied for thickness are 28 inches or more for bituminous coal and anthracite, and 60 inches or more for subbituminous coal and lignite. The maximum depth for all ranks of coal except lignite is 1,000 feet. Only those lignite beds potentially minable by surface methods to depths no greater than 120 feet are included.

Fort Union Region

The largest coal areas in the Northern Great Plains Coal Province is the Fort Union Region which encompasses the western half of North Dakota and parts of eastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. This region occupies a broad, shallow basin of Tertiary rocks which dip gently toward the center of the basin. More than a hundred discontinuous lignite beds of varying thickness (up to 25 feet) have been identified in this area. In any one section, no more than three lignite beds of commercial thickness have been found.

The coal throughout most of the Fort Union Region is lignite in rank. However, westward from the Montana-North Dakota State line, the rank of the lignite increases to subbituminous C coal near Miles City to subbituminous B coal farther west.

Powder River Region

The Powder River Region is a southern extension of the Fort Union Region. It occurs in southeastern Montana and extends southerly into northeastern Wyoming.

The Powder River Basin is a broad structural trough lying between the Big Horn Mountains to the west, the Black Hills uplift to the east, and the Laramie Mountains and Hartville uplift to the south.

In general, the coal beds are thickest (up to 125 feet) in the northern portion of the Region (Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming) and most persistent across the gently dipping northern and eastern flanks of the Powder River Basin.

Montana

The Identified Resource of coal in Montana as of January 1, 1974, was 292 billion tons of bituminous, subbituminous, and lignite coal. Of this amount, the Demonstrated Reserve base is estimated at 108 billion tons of coal. Listed is the potential mining method of Montana's Demonstrated Reserve base by rank in billions of tons.

Potential Mining Method	Rank		
	Bituminous	Subbituminous	Lignite
Underground	1.4	64.0	0
Surface	0	35.4	7.2

North Dakota

The Identified Resource of North Dakota as of January 1, 1974, was 351 billion tons of lignite. Of this amount, the Demonstrated Reserve base is estimated at 16 billion tons of lignite all of which is potentially minable by surface methods.

In determining the Demonstrated Reserve base for North Dakota, the U.S. Bureau of Mines considered only those lignite beds that can be mined by surface methods.

South Dakota

The Identified Resource of South Dakota as of January 1, 1974, was 2 billion tons of lignite. Of this amount, the Demonstrated Reserve Base is estimated at 400 million tons, all of which is potentially minable by surface methods.

Ownership Patterns of Surface and Mineral Estates

Starting with the Homestead Act of 1862, and through succeeding Acts, the Federal Government granted parcels of land to anyone willing to work them. The original grants transferred the surface and mineral rights to the land but eventually the Federal Government began to reserve the coal and other mineral rights. This was especially true regarding lands that were underlain by known coal deposits. The result is that in the homesteaded areas there is a scattered surface ownership pattern with the Federal Government controlling the right to mine the coal and other minerals on many acres for which it has no surface rights.

Various railroad acts also contributed to a scattered ownership pattern. They provided for grants of land, including coal rights, adjoining the railroad right-of-way. Implementation of these acts resulted in a checkerboard pattern of Federal, railroad, and private ownership on either side of the right-of-way.

The scattered and mixed ownership patterns in the Montana, North and South Dakota portion of the Northern Great Plains Province complicates coal development in various ways. A reasonably large contiguous area is required to make mining economically feasible. To combine rights to enough land having adequate coal reserves to support a logical mining unit plus obtain the necessary rights-of-way, a potential coal developer may be required to deal with many private landowners as well as Federal and State Governments.

Coal Lease and Prospecting Permits

Until the late 1960's, the Department of the Interior played a reactive role in leasing Federally-owned coal, responding to industry applications for coal leases on a case-by-case basis. In 1970, the Bureau of Land Management conducted a coal lease study and halted the issuance of coal leases and prospecting permits to reassess coal leasing policies. The study showed that the acreage of coal under lease on public

lands was rapidly increasing while production from Federal leases was declining.

No additional coal leases were issued from May 1971 until February 1973, at which time the Secretary of the Interior announced a new coal leasing policy, which included short-term leasing criteria designed to supply active coal producing companies with sufficient reserves to continue operations and supply existing markets.

This policy continued through 1975, when a Federal leasing policy was proposed and published in an Environmental Impact Statement. On September 27, 1977, the 1975 EIS was found to be inadequate by a Federal District Court judge. As a result of that decision, the Department of the Interior is reviewing the coal leasing program. The EIS will be revised and a new Federal coal leasing policy will result.

The Bureau's Montana State Office is responsible for administering 8.5 million acres of land surface and over 50 million acres of federal mineral estate in the states of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. This mineral estate contains approximately 43 percent of the nation's known strippable coal, or approximately 59 billion tons, together with significant quantities of oil and gas, some geothermal steam, and other nonenergy minerals. Because of the complex surface and mineral ownership patterns, federal decisions regarding coal will have a significant influence on development or nondevelopment of 70-80 percent of Montana's strippable reserves and 50-55 percent of North Dakota's.

The Montana State Office has issued 34 coal leases totaling 51,812 acres. Competitive and preference right coal lease applications total 25 and involve 110,450 acres. The following table reflects these coal leases and applications.

State	Leases Issued	Acres	Coal Apln.	Acres
Montana	17	36,297	15	43,037
N.Dakota	17	15,515	8	56,860
S. Dakota	0	0	0	0
Total	344	51,812	23	99,897

There are 13 coal mines operating in Montana and North Dakota, producing an excess of 100,000 tons per year. These operating mines are:

Montana

1. Savage (Knife River)
2. Peabody (Big Sky Mine)
3. Western Energy (Colstrip)
4. Decker Coal Co.

5. Westmoreland (Indian Lease)

In 1976, Montana coal production was about 25.2 million tons of which about 15 million tons was derived from federal leases.

North Dakota

1. Baukol Noonan Mine (Noonan, N.D.)
2. Baukol Noonan Mine (Center, N.D.)
3. Consolidation (Stanton, N.D.)
4. Knife River (Beulah, N.D.)
5. Knife River (Gascoyne, N.D.)
6. North America (Zap, N.D.)
7. Consolidation (Velva, ND)
8. Husky Ind. (Dickinson, ND)

In 1976, North Dakota coal production was about 11.7 million tons of this, about .9 million tons was derived from federal leases.

The strippable coal reserves for the three states are:

Montana	43 billion tons
North Dakota	16 billion tons
South Dakota	428 million tons

The Bureau's Montana State Office, together with district offices at Miles City, MT and Dickinson, N.D., are actively engaged in two major regional coal environmental impact statements or studies. BLM personnel will be contributing to the Powder River Regional EIS, which includes southeastern Montana. Twenty BLM specialists, along with over 50 personnel from other federal and state agencies, are near completion on the North Dakota regional coal study. BLM is the lead agency in this project which is scheduled for completion in early March.

Another major program related to coal is the Bureau's Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) reclamation studies. This program is discussed elsewhere in this book.

Each month BLM State and District Office personnel process numerous oil and gas leases. In 1975, the Montana State Office collected nearly 2 million dollars in filing fees which are turned over to the U.S. Treasury. The following table reflects the number of oil and gas leases issued by the Montana State Office as of June 30, 1977.

State	No. of Leases	Acreage
Montana	12,155	10,363,413
North Dakota	2,242	1,299,827
South Dakota	1,464	1,745,007
Total	15,861	13,408,247

Note: GS Report ending 3/31/77.

Other workload areas include 45 uranium prospecting permits issued for 74,019 acres. Most of this acreage lies in North Dakota. Action is underway to process 15 uranium permits totaling 24,765 acres.

Geothermal is another significant workload area. Montana has a total of 15 noncompetitive and 3 competitive lease applications and lease sale opportunities. One competitive sale was held during the past year. All of the geothermal lease applications require environmental analyses. A close working relationship is maintained with the Forest Service since over 50 percent of the lease applications lie within National Forest lands.

Nonenergy minerals requiring action include 86 bentonite, and 9 patent applications involving iron, limestone, and vermiculite. Other nonenergy mineral work includes mill-sites and construction materials. These materials are sold or given to other federal, state and county agencies for a variety of uses. Another workload that is included in the minerals management program, and one which has received a high priority in Montana, is accomplishing an inventory of all minerals into BLM's planning system.

The minerals management program receives the largest share of program activity.funds. The increased budget is necessary in order to accomplish the above mentioned objectives.

The following tabulation shows this budget growth.

BLM Activity	1975 Mont. Minerals Budget	1976 Mont. Minerals Budget	1977 Mont. Minerals Budget	1978 Mont. 1/ Minerals Budget
Minerals	$811,400	$1,330,300	$2,006,770	$1,695,000

1/ Figure has decreased due to new accounting procedures. Budget would be about 2,361,900 under the previous system.

COAL - U.S. vs. WESTERN STATES
(IN BILLION TONS)

	U.S.	8 Western States 1/	8 Western States 1/ As Total of U.S.
1. Identified 2/ Resources	1,731	1,001	58%
2. Demonstrated 2/ Reserve Base	434	199	46%
A. Underground	297	113	38%
B. Surface	137	86	63%

COAL - U.S. vs. MONTANA
(IN BILLION TONS)

	U.S.	MONT	ND	SD	3-State Total	3-State Total As % of U.S.
1. Identified 2/ Resources	1,731	292	351	2	645	37%
2. Demonstrated 2/ Reserve Base	434	108	16	.4	124	29%
A. Underground	297	65	0 3/	0 4/	65	22%
B. Surface	137	42.6 5/6/	16 7/	.4	59	43%

COAL - WESTERN STATES vs. MONTANA
(IN BILLION TONS)

	8 Western States 1/	3-State Total (Mont/ND/SD)	3-State Total As % 8 Western States
1. Identified 2/ Resources	1,001	645	64%
2. Demonstrated 2/ Reserve Base	199	124	62%
A. Underground	113	65	58%
B. Surface	86	59	68%

1/ Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Oklahoma.

2/ Averitt, Paul, 1975, Coal Resources of the United States, Jan 1, 1974; U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1412, 131 pp.

3/ In the Northern Great Plains Resources Program Draft Report of September 1974, the participants have identified about 21.5 billion tons of lignite reserves in the ground in North Dakota of which 10.7 billion tons are potentially recoverable.

4/ In the Northern Great Plains Resource Program Draft Report of September 1974, the participants have identified 593 million tons of lignite reserves in the ground in South Dakota of which 297 million tons are potentially recoverable.

5/ Excludes estimated 10 billion tons on Crow and Cheyenne Indian Reservations; Coal Age, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., May 1974, pg. 86 (Joseph H. Rawlins).

6/ A new reserve figure of 50 billion tons has been developed as a result of additional coal identified in the Burns Creek and 13 Mile Creek areas and southwest of Glendive. As yet this new figure has not been published (Robert Matson, personal communication, July 12, 1977).

7/ Preliminary unpublished data indicate that the strippable reserve figure is 20.8 billion tons. According to Roger Underwood, geologist in the Dickinson Office this new reserve figure is the cumulative result of work by the USGS, Burlington Northern, North Dakota Geological Survey and private coal companies.

PRODUCING MINES, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ROYALTY
AND OTHER INCOME

July 1975 to December 1976 1/

COAL

State	Mines	Production Tons	Value	Income Royalty	Other	Total
Montana	5	15,029,989	$73,354,891	$2,360,294	$47,429	$2,407,723
North Dakota	3	909,575	3,788,211	178,949	17,123	196,072
			PHOSPHATE			
Montana	1	6,405	73,140	3,657	35,324	38,981
			SODIUM			
Montana	0				160	160

1/ Due to the change in the fiscal year, 1976 data consists of an 18 month period. Subsequently, all data will be on a calendar year basis.

WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
AUGUST 1977

Montana

OPERATION	ACTUAL & INDUSTRY PROJECTED CAPACITY: MILLION TONS/PER YEAR											
Big Horn County	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	Full
Consolidated-CX Ranch Project							1.5	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Decker East						4.9	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Decker North					2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Decker West	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Nerco Spring Creek 1/						3.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Shell Oil Pearl							1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Westmoreland Sarpy Creek Track II 2/							2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Westmoreland Sarpy Creek Track III 2/	4.0	4.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
County Total	13.1	13.2	15.6	16.0	18.0	25.9	41.5	47.0	54.0	54.5	54.5	54.5
Crow Reservation												
AMAX East Sarpy Creek 3/							5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Shell Oil Youngs Creek 4/								4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	10.0
County Total							5.0	9.0	11.0	13.0	15.0	15.0
McCone County												
Dreyer Bros. Circle West 5/										1.0	5.0	5.0

1 Nerco is a subsidiary of Pacific Power & Light.
2/ Westmoreland Sarpy Creek Tracks II and III are Crow ceded lands (Track III is known as the Absoloka Mine).
3/ Crow Tribe must still accept AMAX's final proposal.
4/ Schedule may be abandoned unless Crow can negotiate a plan for royalties and reclamation by 1982. Also, DOI Secretary must lift ban on lease sales of Indian lands.

5/ Dreyer Bros. is a subsidiary of Burlington Northern, Inc.

WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
AUGUST 1977

Montana

OPERATION	ACTUAL & INDUSTRY PROJECTED CAPACITY: MILLION TONS/PER YEAR											
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	Full
Musselshell County												
Burlington Northern, Inc. Unnamed						0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Richland County												
Knife River Savage	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rosebud County												
Peabody Big Sky	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Western Energy Colstrip 1-4 6/	6.4	9.3	9.3	10.2	11.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	18.9	20.0	20.0
County Total	8.7	11.7	11.7	12.7	14.2	17.0	17.5	18.0	21.5	23.4	25.0	25.0
Total	22.1	25.2	27.6	29.0	32.6	43.6	65.0	75.3	88.1	93.5	101.1	101.1

6/ Northern Cheyenne Indians have courtsuite pending to change air quality classification from Class II to Class I. Colstrip Units 3 & 4 are still planned for construction and possible completion by 1982.

WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
AUGUST 1977

North Dakota

OPERATION	ACTUAL & INDUSTRY PROJECTED CAPACITY: MILLION TONS/PER YEAR											
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	Full
Bowman County												
Knife River Coal Gascoyne	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Burke County												
Baukol-Noonan Noonan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dunn County												
Natural Gas Pipeline of America/AMAX (Gasification Plant) 1/											14.0	14.0
McClean County												
Consolidation Underwood											1.5	1.5
Consolidation Washburn											5.0	5.0
Nokota Garrison									3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Nokota No. 2 Mine									3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
North American Falkirk			5.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
County Total			5.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	13.6	13.6	20.1	20.1
Mercer County												
Consolidation Dakota Star 2/								4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Consolidation Glenharold	2.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Consolidation Renners Cove										3.0	3.0	3.0

WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

QUARTERLY SUMMARY
AUGUST 1977

North Dakota

OPERATION	ACTUAL & INDUSTRY PROJECTED CAPACITY: MILLION TONS/PER YEAR											
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	Full
Mercer County (Continued)												
Knife River Beulah 3/	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Natural Gas Pipeline/American Natural Gas (Gasification) 4/							7.1	7.1	7.1	14.0	14.0	14.0
North American Coal Coteau 5/							6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	10.0	10.0
North American Coal Indian Head	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
County Total	4.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	20.2	24.5	25.0	34.9	38.8	38.8
Oliver County												
Baukol-Noonan Center 6/	1.5	1.7	2.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Start County												
Husky Industries Husky Strip 7/	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ward County												
Consolidation Velva	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	8.9	11.7	18.8	20.5	21.1	22.4	35.7	40.1	47.2	57.2	81.6	81.6

1/ Joint venture between NGPC and AMAX Coal.
2/ To supply American Natural Gas Co.
3/ Coal for Coyote II generating station/Montana-Dakota Utilities.
4/ Joint venture between NGPC and American Natural Gas (may require Federal loan guarantees).
5/ To supply Basin Electric's Antelope Valley Station (438 Megawatts).
6/ To supply Minnkota Power M.R. Young Plant (437 Megawatts).
7/ Subsidiary of Husky Oil, Atlanta, GA.

MINERAL LEASING OTHER THAN OIL AND GAS AS OF DECEMBER 1977

MONTANA STATE OFFICE

	PROSPECTING PERMITS				LEASES								LICENSE (Coal Only)			
Type & State	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres	Mod.	Acres	Readj.	Acres	Iss.	Acres	Aplns.	Acres
COAL																
Montana					17	36,297.27	*14 1/	*41,197.00			2	1,000.00	3 3/	100.00	*3 4/	---
North Dakota					17	15,515.41	8 2/	56,860.75					1	10.00		
South Dakota																
TOTAL					34	51,812.68	22	98,057.75			2	1,000.00	4	110.00	3	
													USE PERMITS (Phosphate Only)			
PHOSPHATE																
Montana			5	8,251.92	28	22,033.21	1	700.00	4	593.89	5	3,549.24	2	114.94		
North Dakota																
South Dakota																
TOTAL			5	8,251.92	28	22,033.21	1	700.00	4	593.89	5	3,549.24	2	114.94		
SODIUM																
Montana																
North Dakota																
South Dakota																
TOTAL																
POTASSIUM																
Montana			9	2,979.76												
North Dakota			2	1,120.00												
South Dakota																
TOTAL			11	4,099.76												
URANIUM																
Montana			1	318.84												
North Dakota	29	48,389.16	11	22,605.67												
South Dakota			3	1,840.00												
TOTAL	29	48,389.16	15	24,764.51												
OTHER																
Montana																
Bentonite			6	10,612.33			1	825.81								
Geothermal					6	10,687.42	15	23,076.02								
TOTAL			6	10,612.33	6	10,687.42	16	23,901.83								
North Dakota																
TOTAL																
South Dakota																
TOTAL																
GRAND TOTAL	29	48,389.16	37	47,728.52	68	84,533.31	39	122,659.58	4	593.89	7	4,549.24				

1/ 10 Competitive - 26,523.98 A.
4 Pref. Right - 14,673.02 A.

2/ All Competitive

3/ License to Mine Coal

4/ Coal Exploration License

* Asterisk indicates change from previous month.

SIMULTANEOUS OIL AND GAS FILINGS

Each month parcels of land included in oil and gas leases which have expired or were terminated during the preceding month and, that are not within known oil and gas geological formations, become available for lease under the simultaneous procedures. Anyone can file for an oil and gas lease on these lands by paying a $10 filing fee and completing the required forms once a month. Filings for each land parcel are placed in a drum and the lease is awarded to the applicant whose card is drawn.

In 1976, the Montana State Office collected $1,339,490 in filing fees. These fees are turned over to the United States Treasury. The increased number of simultaneous oil and gas filings is in direct response to the increased exploration activities associated with the energy shortage.

Month	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
January	529	1,662	36,454	4,723	11,948
February	1,150	2,109	22,415	9,277	7,404
March	1,687	1,849	13,947	3,297	29,440
April	405	4,633	10,336	15,771	9,886
May	1,057	5,865	3,754	24,049	6,206
June	1,081	15,321	12,977	11,217	5,361
July	675	3,329	4,365	1,509	1,377
August	589	2,261	12,076	18,165	4,046
September	2,103	5,594	9,070	12,565	17,136
October	1,840	7,053	12,219	12,981	12,990
November	2,416	5,759	31,475	2,949	8,177
December	2,444	2,808	30,646	17,446	51,206
TOTAL	15,976	58,243	199,734	133,949	165,177

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED

MONTANA

Lease	FY Year	Public Lands Number	Public Lands Acres	Acquired Lands Number	Acquired Lands Acres	Total Number	Total Acres
Oil & Gas	77	834	821,595.10	238	244,686.33	1,072	1,066,281.43
	TQ	172	58,681.44	91	58,681.44	263	214,781.22
	76	872	1,045,817.31	194	189,375.08	1,066	1,235,192.39
	75	225	504,677.12	89	56,574.52	344	561,251.64
	74	765	798,058.39	183	143,746.27	948	941,804.66
	73	1,644	1,814,498.76	450	601,364.79	2,094	2,415,863.55

(Note: 1 Phosphate Noncompetitive in 1973.)

NORTH DAKOTA

Lease	FY Year	Public Lands Number	Public Lands Acres	Acquired Lands Number	Acquired Lands Acres	Total Number	Total Acres
Oil & Gas	77	55	20,303.70	184	176,338.25	239	196,641.95
	TQ	33	7,799.67	46	49,116.47	79	56,916.14
	76	105	48,846.54	217	254,177.73	322	303,024.27
	75	10	1,489.10	83	40,370.04	93	41,859.14
	74	52	7,792.36	176	73,444.59	228	81,236.95
	73	80	23,113.50	112	29,209.30	192	52,322.80

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lease	FY Year	Public Lands		Acquired Lands		Total	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Oil & Gas	77	31	23,685.38	12	10,172.34	43	33,857.72
	TQ	21	28,432.52	9	10,608.55	30	39,041.07
	76	68	97,629.14	49	79,400.00	117	177,029.14
	75	249	384,470.37	156	211,057.97	405	595,528.34
	74	464	699,296.76	45	45,046.48	509	744,343.24
	73	73	95,786.29	2	249.49	75	96,035.78

MONTANA
COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUSES RECEIVED

Oil and Gas

FY Year	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
77	28	6,086.13	$71,531.37	2	640.00	$12,968.00	30	6,726.13	$ 84,499.37
76	28	5,208.00	259,194.56	4	740.00	30,932.70	32	5,948.00	290,127.26
75	12	2,492.84	34,773.91	-	-	-	12	2,492.84	34,773.91
74	51	11,709.00	109,298.00	-	-	-	51	11,709.00	109,298.00
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	45	16,800.00	121,826.24	-	-	-	45	16,800.00	121,826.24
71	18	5,548.83	57,204.73	-	-	-	18	5,548.83	57,204.73

Coal

Public Lands

FY Year	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
71*	1	4,306.55	$192,953.60

*Only one Competitive Coal Lease was issued in last six years.

SOUTH DAKOTA
COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUSES RECEIVED

Oil and Gas

FY Year	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	6	437.10	$14,638.50	-	-	-	6	437.10	$14,638.50
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NORTH DAKOTA
CCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASES ISSUED AND BONUSES RECEIVED

Oil and Gas

FY Year	Public Lands			Acquired Lands			Total		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
77	-	-	-	5	339.50	$72,795.34	5	339.50	$ 72,795.34
76	12	3,547.00	48,650.93	7	962.00	980,440.96	19	4,509.00	1,029,091.89
75	9	1,287.99	1,276,816.35	3	360.83	524,538.59	12	1,648.82	1,801,354.94
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	3	1,025.58	1,302.49	-	-	-	3	1,025.58	1,302.49

Coal

FY Year	Public Lands		
	Number	Acres Leased	Bonus Received
71	2	200.00	$704.00

TOTAL ROYALTIES
OIL & GAS PRODUCTION AND LAND LEASE RENTAL

State	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Montana	$3,743,537.16	$3,390,746.10	$3,338,605.23	$3,285,190.89	$5,756,965.70	$6,827,366.57
North Dakota	643,109.39	631,510.86	759,537.45	701,554.25	1,581,741.79	2,215,181.89
South Dakota	814.75	13,476.82	28,116.10	25,564.04	30,281.02	26,838.69
TOTAL	$4,387,461.30	$4,035,733.78	$4,126,258.78	$4,012,309.18	$7,368,988.51	$9,069,387.15

State	1976
Montana	$6,889,005.00
North Dakota	3,324,134.00
South Dakota	23,750.00
TOTAL	$10,236,889.00

FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT AS OF MARCH 31, 1977

Montana

Public Domain		Acquired Lands		Total	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
10,083	8,858,704	2,072	1,504,709	12,155	10,363,413

North Dakota

820	316,636	1,422	983,191	2,242	1,299,827

South Dakota

1,194	1,393,596	270	351,411	1,464	1,745,007

*These figures include all O&G leases on all Federal lands. Does not include leasing of Indian owned minerals.

EMRIA (Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis)

In October of 1974, BLM was designated to administer the EMRIA program - a Department of Interior effort. It was apparent with the pressures for coal energy that BLM did not have sufficient data to ascertain the rehabilitation potential of areas likely to be mined during the next 20 years. The purpose of the EMRIA effort is to determine reclamation potential and the impacts of surface disturbance to the established ecosystems.

In order to meet this need, a five-year EMRIA effort was designed which would collect and analyze basic data on soils, overburden, surface and ground water and to determine the potential capability of the resources to produce and maintain vegetation.

This is accomplished by contracting with the Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) to drill a series of holes on BLM selected sites and to collect and analyze samples of soils, overburden, coal, and substrata to a depth of 25 feet below the coal.

Work orders are executed with the Geological Survey (GS) to collect and analyze watershed-hydrologic data to determine the areas of least water resource conflict from coal development.

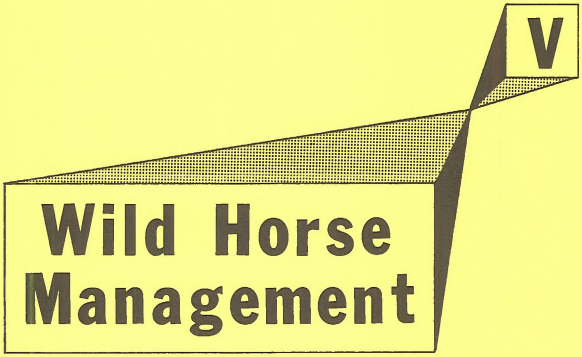
To date, five EMRIA reports have been published for Montana and North Dakota. These are:

1. Otter Creek Study Site (1975) (MT)
2. Otter Creek East Study Site (1977) MT
3. Dam Creek Study Site (1977) (MT)
4. Bear Creek Study Area (1977) (MT)
5. Horse Nose Butte Study Area (1977) (ND)

Other study sites in various stages of completion are:

1. Pumpkin Creek Study Site (MT)
2. Beula Trench Study Site (ND)
3. Hanging Woman Study Area (MT)
4. Shy/6 Study Site (MT)
5. Newell/28 (MT)
6. Cromo/4 (MT)
7. Rattlesnake Butte Study Area (ND)
8. Prairie Dog Creek Study Site (MT)

The EMRIA budget for FY78 Montana and North Dakota is $1.2 million.


V
Wild Horse
Management

PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE

The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range was created Sept. 9, 1968, by order of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. It is located on the Southeastern portion of Carbon County, Montana, and overlaps into Big Horn County, Wyoming.

In his order, Secretary Udall said the area will be primarily administered for the protection and management of wild horses, wildlife, watershed, recreation, and archaeological and scenic values. He went on to say the wild horses within the area shall be managed by the Bureau of Land Management in a manner that is compatible with the purpose for which the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area was established. The end result was the creation of a unique area in the United States. The Pryor Range is the only designated wild horse range in the country.

The dedicated range is 33,000 acres. However, the horses use approximately 43,000 acres. The range will support a total of 140 horses. The elevation ranges from 3,900 feet to 8,000 feet with deep, steep-walled canyons, isolated grassy plateaus and foothill slopes. Five to 20 inches of precipitation fall annually.

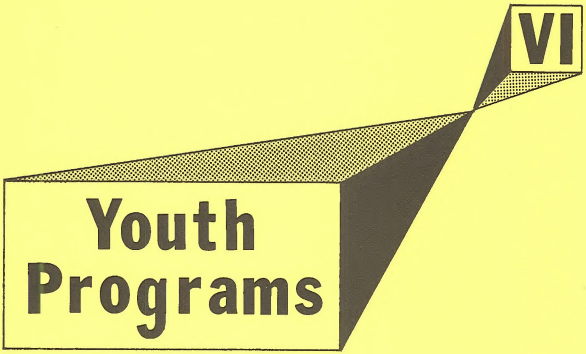
There are conflicting reports as to how long the horses have been in the Pryors. They range from "they have been there forever" to "about the 1900's." Many experts feel the horses could have arrived in the 1700's or early 1800's. The earliest recorded history is a picture of a 1910 horse roundup.

Man has always been the major controlling factor in the horse population level. Cowboys and commercial mustangers captured most of the horses until legislation and public concern began to play a role in the late 1950's. However, bands were left in the rugged remote country due to the difficulty in rounding them up. Such a location was the Pryor Mountains.

The desired Pryor Mountain wild horse population of 140 is maintained through an periodic roundup. The horses are sharing habitat with other animals including mule deer. The range is a wintering area for mule deer creating serious competition for food. Also, past experience has shown that horses will overgraze the range with serious consequences.

Excess horses are removed from the range during the periodic roundup. At that time, a proper balance of young and old, male and female are removed. They are given to trustee holders selected through the Bureau's Adopt-A-Horse Program. No private person is given title to a wild horse nor is he allowed to use it in any commercial manner. The reduction program in 1977 resulted in 25 head being placed with applicants.

The horses use all of the range throughout the year. Distribution is dictated at any given time by water, forage and weather conditions. The horses have seasonal home ranges but do not establish territories. The home ranges are dependent upon available forage.


VI
Youth
Programs

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

BLM operates an Environmental Education program in Montana, North and South Dakota. Assistance to individuals and organizations through educational programs help them develop a sensitivity and understanding of the natural environment. Such programs increase the public's knowledge and support of the need for quality multiple use management of public land resources in their states, while motivating them to participate in BLM's planning and decisionmaking process in their locale.

Environmental Education is interdisciplinary, applying to the entire spectrum of public land multiple use and BLM disciplines. BLM's program encourages active experiences in sensory awareness, investigation, and problem-solving. Programs are designed using the following concepts and criteria:

- Basic understanding of ecological and holistic environmental principles and interrelationships;
- Working knowledge of the Bureau's planning and decisionmaking programs and processes;
- BLM resource management programs, practices and policies;
- BLM's need to obtain adequate public participation from all representative segments, groups and interested individuals.

Establishment of Environmental Education Study Areas (EESAs) on public land provides a valuable resource to communities in Montana, North and South Dakota. BLM field specialists often assist in developing appropriate learning materials for those EESAs. On-the-ground resource personnel offer assistance that otherwise would not be available to local school districts.

The Environmental Education program became a reality for BLM in Montana in 1975, with the designation and establishment of the Ah-Nei Environmental Education Study Area northeast of Billings.

Nearly five years ago, a need for Environmental Education Study Areas was identified within the boundaries of what was then the Billings District. Through the use of the Bureau's Planning System, several possible sites were inventoried for use as study areas. Ah-Nei was dedicated to the youth of Billings in June of 1973. BLM provided physical development of trails and other basic facilities using college work study students and neighborhood youth corps enrollees. Further development has been provided by the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) camp stationed in Billings. A learning guide, The Special Classroom, was developed to give site users general information as well as lesson plan suggestions. Workshops continue to be offered to familiarize teachers with Environmental Education at the Ah-Nei site.

A statwide Environmental Education interest inventory conducted by BLM's Public Affairs division in November 1976, indicated strong support and desire for such a program in other areas of Montana.

In the Spring of 1977, the Billings School District, was awarded a $34,000 Title A demonstration grant to promote Environmental Education based on the Ah-Nei model, throughout the State. The grant is designed to offer training in developing and implementing Environmental Education programs. The grant has recently been reawarded for 1978-79.

In addition to EESAs, and appropriate materials and workshops, specific programs include day camps on public lands, cooperative projects, Youth Conservation Corps environmental awareness activities, and varied resource management educational packages such as "Fitting'em In," dealing with wild horse management.

YOUTH LABOR PROGRAMS IN THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BLM's involvement in programs providing Youth employment on conservation projects on the public lands has expanded during the past years. The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) have brought unique opportunities for the Bureau in its endeavor to provide a community resource, as well as accomplish projects beyond the capabilities of the normal permanent work force of the Agency.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)

BLM in Montana, North and South Dakota has been involved in the YCC program for the past six years. The excellent six year record of the Miles City District YCC camp, located in the Belle Fourche, South Dakota Resource Area, paved the way for expansion in other districts.

The Lewistown District camp, located in the Billings Resource Area, established in the summer of 1977, exists in a non-resident situation. The Butte District also implemented resident YCC camp in the Dillon Resource Area in 1977, utilizing housing facilities at Western Montana College. In 1978, YCC camps will be organized in Miles City, Lewistown and Missoula.

YCC participants are selected for employment through a random computer system, without regard to social, economic, racial or ethnic background. National objectives of the YCC program are:

1. Accomplishment of needed conservation work on the public lands.

2. Provision of gainful employment for 15-18 year old.

3. Development of an understanding and appreciation in participating youths of the Nation's natural environment and heritage.

Participants in YCC work in the field on conservation projects on public lands while obtaining a basic understanding and environment and land management.

In addition to benefits to enrollees, BLM stands to gain in added capabilities in manpower and dollars through YCC. Projects can be completed that have continually been identified as low priority on the public lands or have not been funded because of other national thrusts.

In addition to the three YCC programs administered by BLM in Montana and South Dakota, the Bureau operates 35 other camps nationally with an enrollment of 1,000 young people. The Department of Interior had a total of 370 YCC programs with an enrollment of over 10,000 participating during the summer of 1977.

Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC)

The Bureau of Land Management is implementing its Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) program in Montana during the Spring of 1978. Signed into law in August 1977, YACC is a labor intensive program, offering employment opportunities to young people between 16 and 23. The purpose of the Act is to "provide employment and other benefits to youths who would not otherwise be currently productively employed, through a period of service during which they engage in useful conservation work and assist in completing other projects of a public nature on Federal and nonFederal public lands and waters." City, county, and state projects will be identified, as well as those on public lands.

Enrollees will be employed at minimum wage scale, providing an opportunity to gain work experience for a 12 month period on projects involving wildlife habitat enhancement, range management, recreation development, general sanitation, road and trail maintenance and identified public community projects in local Montana communities.

BLM has established two camps headquartered in Butte and Billings. Each camp will employ 100 enrollees, who will be placed throughout Eastern and Western Montana.

Glossary

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACQUIRED LANDS. Lands in Federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation or gift, or by exchange for purchase, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more individuals graze their livestock. It generally consists of BLM lands but may include parcels of private or state owned lands. The number of livestock and season(s) of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing managment, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

ALLOWABLE CUT. The volume of timber that may be harvested annually from a well-managed and regulated forest property.

ALLOWED APPLICATION. An application to acquire title or permits to public lands, which has been accepted and approved as having been filed in full compliance with the requirements of the regulations.

ANIMAL UNIT. A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock which is equivalent to one cow or one horse or five sheep, all over six months of age.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH. A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; also a unit of measurement of grazing privileges which represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

CADASTRAL SURVEY. A Federal survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the lands, and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

CARRYING CAPACITY. A maximum number of animals that can survive on a land over a long term.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. Lands growing stands of forest trees which possess present or potential marketable value.

COMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASE. A lease issued by the United States where there are known minerals, or inference of probable mineralization can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease issues to the successful bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. That portion of the living area of an endangered or threatened wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species, either as individuals or as a population.

DEFERMENT. Withholding of livestock grazing until a certain stage of plant growth is reached, usually maturity of seed.

DEFERRED GRAZING. The discontinuance of livestock grazing on an area for a specified period of time during the growing season to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, or restoration of vigor by old plants.

DEFERRED ROTATION GRAZING. The discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings, or restoration of plant vigor.

DISPERSED USE. Any type of recreational use which (1) has a high acreage requirement per person or family, e.g., fishing and hunting, or (2) can be enjoyed on a wide range of land types, e.g., picnicking, walking and driving for pleasure.

DISTRIBUTION: The uniformity of livestock grazing use over a range area. It is affected by water availability, topography, and type and palatability of vegetative species.

EXCHANGE. A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land and/or minerals in exchange for other land and/or minerals.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM "Organic Act" which provides the majority of BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy and basic management guidance.

GRAZING DISTRICT. An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, established by the Taylor Grazing Act.

GRAZING LEASE. An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside grazing districts during a specified period of time (section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

LAND UTILIZATION (L.U.) TRACTS. Lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. (See ACQUIRED LANDS)

LICENSE (GRAZING). An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of BLM lands for a period of time, usually not in excess of one year.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document which establishes, for a given planning area, land use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple use, and management objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection. It is the Bureau's land use plan. It is prepared in three steps: Step 1 - Resource Recommendations; Step 2 - Impact Analysis and Alternative Development; and Step 3 - Decisionmaking.

MBM or MBF or M BD. FT. Thousand board feet. The board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold, and manufactured lumber is merchandized.

MULTIPLE USE. Coordinated management of the various surface and subsurface resources, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land, that will best meet the present and future needs of the people.

NATIONAL REGISTER. The National Register of Historic Places, which is a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

NONCOMPETITIVE MINERAL LEASING. Leases are issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity.

ORIGINAL SURVEY. A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

PATENT. A Government deed. A document that conveys legal title of public lands to the party to whom the patent is issued.

PETROGLYPH. A carving or line drawing on rock, especially a prehistoric one.

PLANNING UNIT. A geographic unit within a Bureau of Land Management district which includes related lands, resources, and use pressure problems which are considered together for resource inventory and planning.

PRIMITIVE AREA. Area in which no commercial development or use is permitted and no routes for motorized transportation are developed.

PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS. Original public land and/or minerals which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands and/ or minerals in Federal ownership which were obtained in certain types of exchanges for public domain lands and/or minerals.

PUBLIC LANDS. Any land and interest in land outside of Alaska owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. A component of the Bureau of Land Management's planning system providing the opportunity for citizens as individuals or groups to provide local, regional and national perspectives and concerns in the rulemaking, decisionmaking, inventory, and planning with respect to public lands. This includes public meetings, hearings, advisory boards, or panels which may review resource management proposals and offer suggestions or criticism for the various alternatives offered.

RECREATION VISIT. A visit to lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or for a full 24-hour day.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES. All of the products and physical values produced or contained within BLM lands which could be restored or replenished as they are used (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, water). Does not include resources such as minerals, soils, cultural artifacts, which are gone once used or destroyed.

RESERVED LAND. Federal lands which are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program, and which are, therefore, generally not subject to the operation of all the public land laws.

SPECIAL LAND USE PERMIT (SLUP). A permit which authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized by law. (Repealed October 21, 1977)

VACANT PUBLIC LAND. Public land or which is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for specific public purposes.

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